The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,251 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th Mar.
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
** SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B. L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M. L. to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates :—March 24th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 26, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, Rs. 350.
First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	10th Mar. 1888.
BORMIDA	31st ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 27, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

PANDORA	A. Trobitz	25th March.
MEDUSA	A. Sbutega	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	J. R. Kewley	13th Mar. 1888.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3,000	S. Beer	20th ,,
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
CLAN CAMERON"	2,500	P. C. Crockatt	11th Mar. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1888.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free ; and Rs. 17 including postage to United Kingdom

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th March, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 12th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 19th March, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 20th March, at 5 p.m.
S. S. Huzara 2078 ,, ...on or about 11th April.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 ,, ...on or about 9th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th March, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS. BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
SCINDIA	2,061	On or about 13th March 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT,

s. s. "VICTORIA," SAILING 17TH MARCH.

THIS STEAMER, of 3,360 tons, WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "AVOCA," 901 tons, Capt. KLYHN, will sail for Zanzibar, on the 20th March. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

				Cash Price.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of	100	Rs.	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,,	100	,,	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,,	100	,,	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	,,	100	,,	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,,	100	,,	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	,,	100	,,	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, BARREL SHAPE	,,	100	,,	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,,	100	,,	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

A very useful home Xmas present.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District orignally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1 6
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 2 ,, ,,	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 5 lb. catties per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt.	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 ,, ,,	3 0
HYSON, young (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, finest, 1 lb. pkt.	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1 0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 ,,	2 0
*TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb.	0 10

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S NEW FLUID

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear ; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

A FRAGRANT BREATH. FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

CHOICE BISCUITS.

		Rs.	a.
Dessert Rusks	Per Tin.	1	2
Dutch Maccaroons	,,	1	0
Swiss Creams	,,	1	0
Square Rusks	,,	0	14
Ornamental Fruit Cakes	,,	2	8
Atlantic	2lb. Tin.	1	2
Whole Meal	,,	1	8
Oswego	Extra size Tin.	1	10
Health	,,	1	8

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAHABLESHWUR.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., beg to announce that they have OPENED a DISPENSARY at the abovenamed favourite Hill Station, where reliable Medicines may be obtained and Prescriptions made up at the shortest notice.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, AND CHEMISTS IN ORDINARY TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURGUNDIES & SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs.	a.
19	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chablis	10	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
19	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Beaune	10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
24	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Macon	13	0
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
22	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Pommard	12	0
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
32	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chambertin	17	0
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
20	0	Fine	SAUTERNE	Barsac	11	0
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
23	0	Superior	SAUTERNE	from the Bordeaux Dist.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
32	0	Haut	SAUTERNE	very rich and fine	17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF

ALL KINDS OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANEROID and MERCURIAL BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, RAIN and WIND GAUGES ; also every description of

CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS

FOR ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY USE.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

5, MEADOWS-STREET.

I. CIGARS AND CHEROOTS—Havannahs, Manillas, Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolys, Pondicherries, Burmahs, Coconadas, and Dindiguls.
II. TOBACCOS—Cut and plug, fresh and sweet.
III. CIGARETTES—Own manufacture, mild, mellow, and full-flavored.
IV. CIGARETTES—Egyptian, by direct importation from Cairo.
V. AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE—Eminently adapted for Indian use.
VI. IRON ENAMELLED WARE—Blue lined, superior quality.
VII. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND APPARATUS—The newest and most select stock in India.
VIII. GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS—By R. Lipp and Son, Stuttgart.
IX. TABLE LINEN, &c.—Imported direct from the manufactory in Europe.
X. COOKING AND WARMING STOVES—Complete with all accessories.

SPECIAL PRICE-LISTS OF ABOVE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.

PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.

SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

Pints of Hocks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is designed to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
BE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

FROM COLONEL HAWES TEA ESTATE.

EIGHTH CONSIGNMENT OF THE SEASON

WE have received a fresh Consignment of New Season Tea, of excellent Aroma and Flavour, as follows :—

ORANGE PEKOE	1,000 lbs.
PEKOE	1,000 ,,
PEKOE SOUCHONG	500 ,,
BROKEN PEKOE SOUCHONG	480 ,,
CONGO	1,040 ,,
BROKEN TEA	720 ,,
BOHEA	640 ,,
DUST	500 ,,

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

"HOAR & CO.'S { Special Kit."

Will find the Largest and Best Choice in the City.

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT—2 annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

Every Traveller should procure their requirements from

HOAR & CO., { THE ORIGINAL TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS. } BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY AND MASONIC TAILORS,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth ; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, For Cricketing or Lawn Tennis ; also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream, Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Shrinkless, Rs. 7-8 each.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 Tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will SAIL for Liverpool on or about 28th March. This steamer carries [illegible] Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN MACKENZIE," ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1888.

INDIAN KNOWN WATCHES,

SUCH AS
JAS. McCABE'S
AND
JOHN JONES'
can be had only
AT
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE 2nd CONCERT of this Society, at which the greater part of the Oratorio "THE MESSIAH" will be given, will take place on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. Further particulars in future advertisements.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A GRAND SHOW of the PHANTASMAGORIA VIEWS and other LATEST CURIOSITIES and MARVELLOUS SCENES in different colors and costumes will be exhibited by Professor M. Bovy by Hydro-Oxygen and limelight on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 9th and 10th instant. Doors open at 8, commence 8-30 P. M. Admission Moderate. Sailors and Soldiers half price.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WORK BASKETS.—Just received our new stock of Fancy Gilt fitted Baskets, from Rs. 2-14; also Crewel Work Blotters, Berlin Wool Slippers, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WINES of Oporto and other Provinces of Portugal never before introduced in these Markets, are sold only at AZAMBUJA and Co., 72, Meadow Street, Fort.

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£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £519,974-10-10 Stg.

FOR SALE, a economising GAS BILLIARD LAMP and an American 10 Pin Bowling Alley, in pieces. Can easily be taken up-country. Apply Alexandra Hotel.

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LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886,—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT:—Tickets to seats in the Pavillion at Re. 1 and Annas 8, and seats in the open at Annas 4 and Annas 2, can be had at once from the Hon. Secretary, 47, Medows Street, Fort. Also on the ground on the 10th and 12th instant.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles, in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year includi postage.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

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UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
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Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed. Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
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NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STONEWARE, PIPES, &c.

THE attention of intending Tenderers for the supply of Stoneware Pipes, Junctions, Syphons, Gully Traps, &c., advertised under Notice, dated 25th January, 1888, is drawn to the Foot-note on page 17 of the Contract Forms, stating they are at liberty to suggest variations in the times appointed for delivery.

Tenderers are further informed that the TIME fixed for receiving Tenders has been POSTPONED to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, 1888.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMES W. SMITH, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.
Office of the Ex. Eng., Bombay Municipality, 7th Feb. 1888.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1888, at 2 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1888.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
New Club, Limited, Simla.
Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

EXPERIENCED ESTIMATORS for RAILWAY WORK (Bridges, Station Buildings, and Staff Quarters) wanted immediately, to report at Nagpur. Pay, Rs. 65 a month. Apply to

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NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

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situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

SIRDARS MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER.

THESE Buildings will shortly be ready for occupation, and applications for Residential Chambers and Shops may now be made to the Undersigned, from whom Prospectuses and full particulars may be btained.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
Bombay, February 10, 1888.

SALE OF TIMBER IN THE KODIBAG DEPOT, NEAR KARWAR.

NOTICE is hereby given that the usual SALE of TIMBER by PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at the Kodibag Depot, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1888.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash or payment to the Accountant-General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by telegraph to the Forest Ranger, in charge of the Coast Depots, Karwar.

For further particulars apply to the Forest Ranger, in charge Coast Depots, Karwar.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, S.C., Camp Anshi, Kanara District, 2nd March, 1888.

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Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
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HURJIMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

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THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

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NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 20.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

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Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

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A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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Bombay Branch.

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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS and other Remmittance should be made pay e to he "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Distribution of Prizes to the Girls of the Alexandra N. G. E. Institution, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 4-45 p.m.
Polo Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Music, B. V. R. Corps, Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m.
Departure of English Mail, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Hilston (ship), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Mobile (s), from Persian Gulf ; and Hajeen (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Bhownagar (s), for Bhownagar ; Endymion (s), Trieste and Venice ; and Ellora (s), Calcutta and Coast.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Stura, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Bombay, Stripes—Mr. Macrae (Capt.), Mr. Savile, Mr. Graham, Capt. Fenton, *vs.* Visitors, Blue—Capt. Phayré (Capt.), Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Hodgkinson, Mr. Bevill. Play will begin punctually at 5-15 p.m.

AN APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.—The appeal made by Bhawoo Jewajee, a native police constable, from a sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment passed upon him by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has been fixed for hearing before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons at the High Court on the 21st inst.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps, at the Gymkhana Bandstand this evening, at 5-30 o'clock :—

Overture ...	Rozamunde	Schubert.
Waltz	Kunstler Leben	Strauss.
Duet	Oberto Conte di S.Bonifacio	Verde.
Mazurka ...	Pour Prendre Conge	Wallerstein
Mazurka ...	Polonaise	Chopin.
Galop	Wally	Heinsdorff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFT.—Premjee Gopal, living in Nagdavie Street, reported, on Wednesday, that his box, which contained gold and silver ornaments and cash, valued Rs. 377, and which was kept in a dewankhana, where some forty or fifty persons were sleeping, had been stolen on the previous night.

THEFT OF WATCHES.—Adurjee Hormusjee, a watch repairer, having a shop in Girgaum, Sonapore Road, reported that about noon on Wednesday, while away for his mid-day meal, a glass case had been smashed, and that two silver and four metal watches, valued Rs. 152, had been stolen.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Prince's Dock, touching the death of Bhimjee Hunsraj, aged 30 years, a dealer in grain, who lived at Chinch Bunder 1st Row. The deceased met his death owing to an accident to a crane at the new Victoria Dock. The verdict was, that the death of Bhimjee Hunsraj was caused by injuries received by the giving way of a crane, which accidentally fell upon him.

A PICK-POCKET.—Mooljee Shamjee, against whom two previous convictions were registered, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse containing cash and two railway tickets, valued Rs. 6-0-6, from the pocket of Vishnoo Vithuldass, a *gosai*, living in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, on the 1st instant. The complainant, it appeared, went to the Byculla Railway station and purchased two tickets for Sellerwadi station, in the Deccan, for himself and friend, and placed the tickets in his purse, which he put in his jacket pocket. On the arrival of the train at the station at half-past 10 o'clock at night, he found that the purse had been removed, whereupon he raised an alarm. In a minute or two after a railway policeman, doing duty there, came up with the accused in his custody and the purse in his possession. The complainant identified the purse as his property. The accused was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EFECTS OF DRINK.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Bhagoo woman, aged 60 years, a vendor of sugarcane who lived at Arthur Road. She was addicted to drink and often got drunk. On Wednesday night, at about 9 o'clock, she was found lying drunk on the Parell Road, near Lall Baugh, and was removed in an unconscious state to the hospital, where she died at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

DEATH OF A DIVER FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of Isaac Jacob Rosenberg, aged 24 years, a diver in the Prince's Dock, who lived in the Dock premises. Deceased went down in his diving dress in the Dock at the stern of the P and O steamship Zambesi to clear a rope that was foul of the Zambesi's propeller. After he had been down for 10 minutes, and receiving no reply from the signals sent him, he was hauled up, and when the helmet was removed he was found to be unconscious. He was immediately attended to by the surgeon of the S. S. Clan Cameron, but did not recover consciousness, and died in a few minutes. Deceased, it appeared, was given to drink, and was a little under the influence of liquor when he went down. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, was of opinion, from the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the body, that death was due to apoplexy, and further stated that a diving apparatus would not give rise to apoplexy if air was instantly pumped in. If air had not been pumped in, death would occur from asphyxia, not from apoplexy. Indulgence in the use of alcohol would tend to produce apoplexy. The jury returned the verdict that the death of Isaac Jacob Rosenberg was caused by apoplexy. The jury are of opinion that line men working with divers should be specially trained for the purpose.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held yesterday evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Hall, the Hon. Mr. West, Vice-Chancellor, occupying the chair.

On the motion of Professor Hathornthwaite, the degree of Bachelor of Arns was conferred upon the following students, who were unable to appear at the last Convocation :—Kundanmal Mungirsingh Lalwani, Mahadhew Hari Modak and Venkat Vaikoont Wagh. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Ramchandra Balkrishna Bhagwat, who too was unable to be present at the Convocation.

The Hon. K. T. Telang moved, in the absence of Mr Justice Birdwood, that as recommended by the Syndicate the following new Fellows be appointed to the several faculties as below :—Mr. Gangadhar Anant Bhat, L.C.E., (Arts and Engineering) ; Mr. Burjorji Byramji, L.M. & S., (Medicine) ; Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, M.A., C.S., (Arts and Law) ; Surgeon W. K. Hatch, M.B. & C.M. (Aberd) F.R.C.S., (Medicine) ; Mr. Sulemani Shamsuddin Jivakhan, L.M., (Medicine) ; Mr. Kavasji Edalji Kanga, (Arts) ; Mr. Wasudev Jagannath Kirtikar, (Arts and Law) ; Surgeon R. Manser, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Arts and Medicine) ; Rev. Ganpatrao R. Navalkar, (Arts) ; Rev. R. L. Page, (Arts) ; The Honourable Mr. Justice H. J. Parsons, (Arts and Law) ; The Honourable Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, (Arts and Engineering) ; The Most Rev. Dr. G. Porter, (Arts) ; Mr. Balvantrao Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe, B.A., (Arts) ; Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel, (Medicine) ; Mr. Rastamji Dhanjibhai Sethna, B.A., LL.B., (Arts and Law) ; Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, B.A., LL.B., (Arts and Law) ; and Mr Mervanji Nassarvanji Wadia, B.A. (Arts).

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Telang, the Poona Law Class was recognized, as recommended by the Syndicate, for the purposes of the first year's course for a further period of one year.

In the absence of Dr. T. Cooke, it was proposed by Mr. K. D. Naigaumwala that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the words " At the Previous Examination" be substituted for "At the Matriculation Examination" in the first regulation for awarding the Kabandas Muncharam Scholarship, and that the following be added to the present regulations :—8. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship has been founded is kept in view. The alteration in the wording was necessitated by the resolution passed by the Senate to make the Previous Examination a qualification for admission to the College of Science.

The meeting then terminated.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, 9TH MARCH.

8-30 p.m.—Mission Service by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE usual meeting of the Town Council was held on Wednesday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C. S. I., presiding. There were also present Rao saheb V. N. Mundlik, Sir Henry Morland, Sir Frank Souter, Dr. Waters, Col. Merewether, Messrs. M. N. Banaji, Cowasji Hormusji, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Ragonath N. Khote, C.I.E., Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, and Javerilal Umiashankar.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY.

The Council considered a report prepared by Mr. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer in charge of works on the prevention of waste of water. In the report, which was addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Tomlinson showed the progress made during the year in detecting the sources of the large waste of water in the city. Tables were appended to the report showing the results obtained up to the close of 1887. Mr. Tomlinson says :—There has been effected a saving over the area examined of 1,743,492 gallons per day. This added to the 538,037 gallons per day saved up to the end of 1886, gives a total of 2,282,529 gallons. By far the greater part of this saving has been effected by the detection and repair of a large number of leaks from mains, service pipes and fittings. A part of the saving is due to the pressure during the night having been reduced in several of the districts. After pointing out that a further saving can be effected, and that the development of the sewerage system, among other causes, will demand an additional supply, Mr. Tomlinson went on to say :—How is the demand for the additional 1,827,500 gallons per day to be met ? Several answers may be given ; amongst these are :— (1) The greatest energy to be displayed in the execution of the Tansa works to expedite the completion one year earlier if possible. (2.) The Prevention of wast of water staff to be retained to prevent any increase of waste. (3.) That water shall not be allowed to be used for other than domestic purposes without adequate payment. (4.) The substitution of sea water for fresh water for road watering and for flushing sewers and night-soil depots. It will be a matter for very great regret, and will cause great loss to the city if it should unfortunately become necessary to curtail the supply to the docks, and mills, and for trade purposes generally, or to say that no new connections for these or even domestic purposes are to be given.

After stating that the demand in the hot season cannot be met even now, the report concluded with the following observations :—It only remains to add that I now believe " *constant supply* " as understood at home to be *impossible* until the Tansa water arrives. The most that can be hoped for is to keep the mains at all times charged at very low pressure, so as to be ready in case of fire, and to prevent the damage that ensues to pipes and fittings by the filling of the mains with air and its subsequent forcible ejection. If this can be effected and maintained, a great step will have been gained, for by far the greater proportion of the buildings having but one floor, they will be supplied. During a few hours morning and evening higher pressure may be given to supply the upper floors. It is worthy of note here that it is practically impossible to follow buildings in their continued tendency to increase of stories, and it may become necessary to enforce the fixing of pumps to prevent inconvenience where the water will not rise daily to the higher floors. High pressure increases the defects in pipes, and consequent waste therefrom enormously. I would take the opportunity of acknowledging how much of the very satisfactory results obtained have been due to the cordial assistance and free hand which has been allowed to me by Mr. Walton, yourself, the Municipal Commissioner, the Town Council and the Corporation on the one hand, and my staff on the other hand.

The following is a letter by Mr. F. L. Charles, commending the above report to the notice of the Town Council :—Mr. Tomlinson shows that over 2,250,000 gallons per diem have been saved by the water waste prevention staff in 18 months' work. This is equal to about 1-7 of the total daily supply, and even at cost price is worth about Rs. 562 per diem, whereas the waste prevention staff at its full strength costs only Rs. 70 per diem. But the mere money value of the water saved is of small importance compared with the absolute necessity of taking every possible means to make the present water supply suffice for the fast growing wants of the city, till the Tansa supply of 17 million gallons per day arrives in the end of 1892. With a population growing at the rate of about 20,000 per annum, with the increase of nearly 1,000 new or enlarged houses per annum, and with a steady increase in the number of mills and manufactories requiring large quantities of water, it is obviously a matter of vital importance that the water supply should not run short. The saving of 2,250,000 gallons effected means an adequate supply at 20 gallons per head to about 110,000 people daily, and in this view its importance cannot be over-estimated. Even with this saving, however, there will, it is feared, be very considerable suffering before 1892, because about 80,000 more persons will by that time have been added to the population requiring about a million gallons per diem for domestic consumption alone ; to this is to be added a concurrent increase in demand for mills, railways, docks, gardens, road watering, night soil depots, and flushing sewers, equal to at least another million gallons per day, including allowance for waste. The advantage of constant supply on low pressure sufficient to keep the mains charged, so as to provide water in case of fire, has now been gained over the north of the Island supplied by the 24 in. Vehar main, and over the greater portion of the Native Town supplied from Bhandarwada, *i.e.*, over the whole district supplied with Vehar water. Mr. Tomlinson hopes in about two months to be able to keep the mains on constant supply sufficient for fire extinction purposes, in the Fort and Tulsi water district also. The want of this was strikingly exemplified in the case of the recent fire at the Crawford Market godown, the fire-engines being kept waiting rather more than half an hour, pending the arrival of the Tulsi water from Malabar Hill, whereas, had the fire occurred in the district supplied with Vehar water, operations could have been commenced as soon as the fire engines arrived. The particular attention of the Town Council is requested to Mr. Tomlinson's remarks as to the supply to bungalows. The ruling of the Town Council, that nothing extra is to be charged unless the consumption of water in bungalows with gardens amounts to more than double what is paid for at cost price, means in plain language, that tenants of bungalows may get their water if they keep large gardens at half its cost to the Municipality. Considering the very great want of water in the hot weather for actual domestic purposes in crowded parts of the city, it is difficult to understand the justice of making a gift of practically an unlimited quantity of water for gardens, which are after all a luxury of the rich, at half its actual cost.

Some discussion ensued with special reference to the proposal made in Mr. Tomlinson's report to do something to keep in check the supply of water for ornamental gardening. Sir Henry Morland moved "that in cases where bungalows with gardens use more water than 25 per cent. in excess of the quantity they pay for by assessment, calculated at annas 4 per 1,000 gallons, cost price, a charge shall be made in lieu of the rate leviable under sections 64 and 69 of the Municipal Acts at annas 4 per 1,000 gallons for the whole quantity used." Those who were in favour of this proposal were of opinion that the Municipality must do all in its power to prevent the waste of water, and check its free use for such luxuries as ornamental gardening. Until the great Tansa scheme was completed, the present supply was scarcely sufficient to meet the necessaries of life, and the sufferings, which, even in years of an abundant rainfall, are felt in the hot months from a scarcity of water, would be very greatly intensified if we happened to pass through a year or two of draught. We had now enjoyed immunity from famine for a number of years, and it was feared that the lean years would not be long in coming. It was necessary, for all these reasons, to husband the existing sources of supply with as much thrift as possible, and to hope for the best till water from Tansa could be brought into the city.

Those who took the opposite view, contended that the Municipality should not make a traffic in water, and that the proposal before the Town Council was calculated to favour the idea that the Municipality was trying to make money out of the sale of this necessary of life. Moreover, it was only five months ago that the Town Council had arrived at a resolution that where the value of water consumed both for domestic and garden purposes amounted, at 4 annas per 1,000 gallons, to more than 100 per cent. in excess of the sum payable on the rateable value of the property, a charge of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons should be made for the whole of the water consumed in place of the water rate on the rateable value of the property. Having resolved at that time not to levy any extra charge unless the consumption was 100 per cent. in excess of the sum payable on the rateable value, it was now sought to reduce the excess to 25 per cent. only. They did not entirely share the pessimistic view of the water supply taken by some of the members, and argued that ornamental gardens, though they were a luxury, were also desireable on sanitary grounds.

Sir Henry Morland's proposition, on being put to the vote, was carried by a narrow majority.

It was next proposed by Colonel Merewether that the Commissioner be asked to advise the Council as to any steps which, in his opinion, should be taken with the view of improving the water supply prospects.

The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Banaji, was carried.

A NEW MARKET.

A letter was submitted from the Acting Municipal Commissioner asking the Council to authorise him to carry out departmentally the work of erecting new market buildings at Erskine Road, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 77,767. The work was sanctioned.

The Council then adjourned.

THE INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

THE following is the annual report of the committee of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes, to be submitted at the meeting to-morrow :—

In presenting their second annual report, the committee of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes beg to thank the many friends of this benevolent undertaking for the generous support they have given during the past year.

From the deep sympathy that has been manifested with the objects of this Institution, and the lively interest that has been generally shown in its progress, the promoters are encouraged to hope that their efforts to supply a much-needed want will meet with the cordial approval of all who are solicitous for the welfare of a most afflicted class of our fellow-creatures. For children who are deprived of the inestimable faculties of speech and hearing, the necessity of special instruction is obvious ; and, when it is remembered what great advantages education confers on the deaf and dumb, every effort to raise them from intellectual and moral ignorance commends itself to the kindly sympathy of the community.

The educational training imparted to the deaf and dumb in special schools, not merely improves their intellectual condition, but serves likewise to qualify them for entering on an industrial or professional calling, by which they may be able to earn an independent livelihood, and cease to be, as they too frequently are, a burden on their families or on the charitable public.

At the present day in every civilized country the claims of the deaf and dumb to education are cheerfully recognized, and numerous institutions exist to afford them the training and instruction of which they are susceptible. In Great Britain and Ireland there are 36 special schools attended by some 3,000 pupils ; in France there are 70 institutions with a school population of 3,700 ; in Germany there are 97 schools having upwards of 6,000 deaf-mute scholars ; and in Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and other countries of Europe similar provision is made for the education of those suffering from the infirmity of deaf-mutism. Those establishments are maintained either by public benevolence or at the expense of the State.

During the past year 23 pupils have been under instruction in the Institution at Grant Road. Considering the number of deaf-mute boys of the " school-age" in this city and island, this attendance may be regarded as small ; but when it is understood that the great majority of deaf and dumb children are found amongst the less well-to-do classes of the population, who frequently do not sufficiently appreciate the benefits to be derived from education, and, further, that it is only after the lapse of some time the parents and guardians of such children become aware of the existence of a school of this character, less surprise will be felt that the admissions are not more numerous.

In the early history of most European institutions for the deaf and dumb, a similar experience has been recorded. The London Asylum, which is, perhaps, the largest institution in Europe, numbered only six pupils the first year after its foundation ; one of the Dublin institutions, which now has 190 pupils, had only 15 two years after it was opened ; and the school at Boston Spa in Yorkshire, England, which at present is attended by about 130 pupils, had only 12 boys at the end of the third year after its establishment. The Committee trust that as time goes on, the Bombay Institution will become more widely known, and that the advantages which it places within the reach of deaf-mute chidren being better understood and appreciated, a larger number will be found anxious to profit by the facilities for instruction which the school affords.

The committee have reason to believe that in more than one instance the parents of deaf-mute boys have refrained from sending their children to the School through unfounded apprehensions that efforts might be made to proselytise them. Although the principles on which the Institution is conducted have been frequently explained, the committee desire to repeat distinctly that there is no interference whatever with the religious opinions of non-Christian students. In regard to these latter, the course of instruction is confined to the secular branches of knowledge. This principle was clearly expressed when the Institution was started, and the committee beg to assure the public that there shall be no departure from it.

Since the date of our report last year a sum of Rs. 4,030 has been received in donations and subscriptions. The committee have much satisfaction in announcing that the Endowment Fund now reaches Rs. 10,660 ; this sum is at present temporarily deposited with the Bank, but it is the intention of the committee to withdraw it shortly, and invest it in Government securities.

In the detailed statement of the receipts and expenses during the year it will be seen that the Institution is administered with a strict regard to economy, and at a much smaller total expenditure in proportion to the number of pupils than similar establishments elsewhere.

The best thanks of the committee and of the friends of the uneducated deaf and dumb are due to the Government of Bombay and to the Municipal Corporation of this city for the sympathetic interest they have manifested in this undertaking, and for the generous assistance they have given towards the maintenance of the Institution. The allowances received from Government and the Municipality are intended for educational purposes ; and to such purposes they are strictly applied.

To the public Press of Bombay—European and native—the committee have to express their warmest acknowledgments for the valuable help they have given in making the Institution more widely known, and for their able advocacy of the claims of the uninstructed deaf and dumb to the benefits of education.

The Committee have to express their sincere thanks to the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Kt, who, unsolicited, has very kindly undertaken to pay the school-fees of five Parsi students, thereby giving a handsome subscription annually to the funds of the Institution. This is a form of assistance which the committee would gladly see adopted by wealthy members of other communities in Bombay.

In the appendix will be found a table showing the number, ages, and religious denominations of all the deaf-mutes in the city and island of Bombay at the date of the last census. The committee would commend this statement to the attention of the friends of the deaf and dumb and to the leading members of the several communities, and earnestly request their co-operation to enable them to rescue from their present condition of ignorance as many as possible of those afflicted children.

In conclusion, the committee confidently trust that the patronage and support which the Institution has hitherto received will be continued to it in the future,—the more especially as the Institution for deaf-mutes meets an evident and incontestible want, and has particular and undoubted claims on the benevolent of every class and denomination.

THE COLLISION IN THE DABOOL CREEK.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment on an application of Messrs. Shepherd and Company for a re-hearing of the suit and cross-suit which arose from the collision in the Dabool Creek between the steamships Shastree and the Celerity. The Hon'ble Mr. Latham and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for Messrs. Shepherd and Company ; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee and Company.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in delivering judgment in the suit and the cross-suit, had decided that both the vessels were in fault ; and it was ordered that a moiety of the damages sustained by one vessel was to be paid for by the other. On the application of Messrs. Shepherd and Company, his Lordship subsequently granted a rule *nisi* for a review of his judgment. In delivering judgment on that rule yesterday, his Lordship said that a very material portion of his former judgment turned on the position in which the vessels were at the time of the collision ; and that position was indicated by the answer of staff commander Tully, one of the assessors, to one of the queries, namely, whether the collision took place out in the open. This opinion was arrived at on the statement of several of the witnesses that the Tolkeswar Light was visible at the time of the collision. According to the " West Coast of Hindustan Pilot," the light was not visible from the east end of the buoy off the Chokpatti Sands, where, according to the evidence of the captain of the Shastree, the collision took place. The Court then held that the captain of the Shastree was to blame for not porting his helm ; and his excuse was, in the opinion of the Court, incorrect, inasmuch as he had ample room to go under. His Lordship was therefore of opinion that, if the evidence which Mr. Shepherd now brought forward, namely, the evidence of Mr. Lidbetter and Mr. Kenneth Macaulay, relative to the light being visible from the buoy, and which he had no reason to disbelieve, had been adduced at the former trial, it was probable that the decision of the Court would have been the reverse of what it was. Before this material and important discovery had been made, the Court had no reason for believing that the Government publication, entitled the " West Coast of Hindustan Pilot " was as inaccurate as it was now shown to be by Mr. Lidbetter and Mr. Macaulay. Under the circumstances, the applicants were entitled, under the provisions of chapter 47 of the Civil Procedure Code, to a review of judgment. The rule *nisi* was made absolute, and a day will hereafter be fixed for the re-hearing of the suit. The costs were to abide the result.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of the March number of " The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide," published monthly by the *Bombay Gazette* Office. The extension of railways in India is proceeding so rapidly, that a monthly publication kept up to date, and punctually issued, entails no small amount of labour on the part of the compilers. The useful publication before us is perfect in these respects, being always up to time and up to date, while the varied information it contains makes it a necessity to all travellers. It is especially valuable at this season of the year, when the annual migration to the hills is about to commence ; and that it supplies a want in this, the starting point for Mahableshwar, is shown by the fact that nearly every copy of the present number that has reached Poona has already within forty-eight hours been bought up.—*Deccan Herald.*

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 24, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, the chairman of the company, presided. The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting :—During the last year your company had to meet a loss of Rs. 66-2-2 in respect of the fire in Khatao Makanjee's Mill in November, and further your directors regret to have to report an additional loss to the company occasioned by the fire which took place on the 8th December last, in the Framjee Petit Mill, at Mazagon. The exact amount of this loss has not yet been ascertained, but the committee of adjustment of the claim, composed of representatives of some of the principal insurance companies in Bombay, who have accepted risks on the said mill, have for the present notified by a circular to the several insurance companies interested their resolution to pay for the present to the insured at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount of the policies. Your directors have accordingly paid on the 3rd instant the contribution of your company of Rs. 4,100 on our policy of Rs. 41,000, and they may have to make a further contribution at the final adjustment of the loss of a further sum of about Rs. 3,900, making in the aggregate about Rs. 8,000. The result of the working of the company during the last year after deducting all expenses and fully providing for losses as above shows a net gain of Rs. 20,407-5-11 including the balance of Rs. 681-11-2 brought from last year. Against this balance it must be noted that the premium on the policies expiring after the 31st Dec., 1887, amount to Rs. 7,451-0-10. Your directors therefore recommend that the above amount at the credit of profit and loss account be apportioned as follows, *viz* :—To payment of a dividend of Rs. 75 per share, Rs. 8,250; to be carried to reserve fund, Rs. 12,000; to be transferred to next year's account, Rs. 157-5-11—Rs. 20,407-5-11. Your directors have to report that Mr. Cursondas Vulubhdas, one of our directors, having ceased to hold the requisite number of shares qualifying him to be a directors his place at the board has became vacant. Your directors do not recommend the vacancy to be filled up by appointing another director in his place.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report ; declaring a dividend of Rs. 75 per share ; re-electing Messrs. Damoderdas Tapidas and Cowasjee Shapoorjee Mehta as directors of the company, and appointing Mr. Furdoonjee Ardeseer Cursetjee as auditor of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, directors, secretaries and managers for their good management of the affairs of the company during the year ending 31st December, 1887 ; and a vote of thanks to the chairman of the meeting was next tendered, and the meeting terminated.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY.

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Mr. J. M. Drennan, the, chairman of the company, presided. The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors have much pleasure in waiting upon you with copies of audited profit and loss account and balance-sheet made up to 31st December, 1887, from which you will perceive that the company has made a gross profit during the year of Rs. 59,920-6-2, from which amount your directors have transferred Rs. 7,034-0-0 to depreciation account, leaving, with the balance of last year's account, Rs. 124-6-0, an available balance for distribution of Rs. 53,080-12-2, which your directors recommend should be disposed of as follows, viz. :—Rs. 19,000 carried to reserve fund, which will then amount to Rs. 42,000 ; Rs. 2,259-6-4 written off to bad debts account ; Rs. 31,250-0-0 in payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum ; Rs. 571-5-10 to be carried to next year's account—total Rs. 53,080-12-2.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, a divident of Rs. 10 per cent. per annum was declared ; re-electing Messrs. George Cotton and John Marshall as directors of the company, and re-appointing Mr. Thomas Lidbetter as auditor of the accounts for the current year, at a remuneration of Rs. 150.

The usual vote of thanks being tendered to the chairman the meeting terminated.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 9.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

566—Horo C and B—Premji Vussonji vs Lukhmidas Khimji and others—Little, S F and N.—Part heard.

577—Re Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, an insolvent—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy.

579—Winter B and B—Dhunbaiji vs Isidro Peroz and another—Chalk, W and S—Settled.

580—Crawford and B—E C K Ollivant vs Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and another—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

328-87—Mansuklal and D—Jairam Narayen and others vs Barick Rajoo Thakoor and others—Nanu and H and D S Garud—Part heard.

88-87—Little, S F and N—Ruttonbai *alias* Rambai vs Moolbai—Macfarlane, E and H.

299-84—Payne, G and S—Bai Kesserbai vs Bhowan Jairaz—Nanu and H.

405-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola and others vs Kessowji Poonja—Craigie. L and O

220-86—Nanu and H—Sorabji Hormusji Battlewalla vs Maneckbai and another—Thakurdas, D and C.

235-87—Tyabji and D—Haji Abdool Rahaman Haji Soomar vs Hajiani Hazrabai and others—Mirza, H K and M and D

359-87—Little S F and N—Haji Sulleman Haji Soomar vs Tyab Gool Mahomed and others—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearng and final disposal.

Long Causes.

386-87—A. F. Turner—Ajba Khooshal vs. Nursoo Nagoo—E. Wilkin—Part heard.

226-87—Tyabjee and D—Hussonally Jewajee vs. Essaji Dossaji and others—Ardesir, H. and D.

494-87—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Merwanji Framji Postwala vs. Rungildas Itcharam—Mansuklal and D.

521-87—Mirza, H. K.—Munji Ramji and another vs. Ranibai—E. Wilkin.

522-87—Ardesir, H. and D.—Punalal Poonumchund vs. Marcks and Co.—Hore C. and B.

515-87—Mirza, H. K.—J. C. Lisboa vs. Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Umrigur—Little, S. F. and N.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th March, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·927
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·2
Dew Point	70·8
Relative humidity of Air	·767
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	74·0
General Directions of Wind*	SW, WNW, NNE, E, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	255

* From midnight to midnight.

" ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells, " Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

" ROUGH ON ITCH."

" Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Lieut. C. H. Pritchard, 9th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India ; and those of Lieut. A. D. Fordyce have been replaced at the disposal of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.

COLONEL G. A. JACOB, S.C., Superintendent, Army Schools, and Lieut. F.A.C. Kreyer, S.C., Adjutant, 17th Bombay Infantry, have been granted twelve months' leave on private affairs.

LIEUT.-COL. A. L. MCNAIR, S.C., Commandant, 7th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave for six months on private affairs.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to Lieut.-Col M. F. Coussmaker, S.C., for fourteen days.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 9.—Prize Distribution, Alexander Girls' School, Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
Departure of M. S. Ballaarat.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
„ Public Meeting and Examination of pupils of the Institution for Deaf Mutes, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 4-30 p.m. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be present.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
„ 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
„ 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 20.—Umballa Spring Races.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
Umballa Spring Races.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
Umballa Spring Races.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

PENSIONS AT PAR.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* writes :—The *Bombay Gazette*, in the extract appearing in your issue of this morning, says that it is not on a consideration of its own individual merits that the claim of European members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service to payment of pensions in Europe at a fixed rate of exchange is proving so difficult of acceptance to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. These authorities are frightened by a pension list of over two millions paid in England. Quite so, this is at the bottom of the difficulty in every attempt to improve the condition of any of the services. But does this remedy lie in refusing concessions to good servants who have done their duty faithfully for many years, and are now many of them in great distress owing to the fall in the value of the rupee ? Would it not be fair and equitable to curtail the sterling annuities of the Covenanted servants ? Their annuities were fixed in rupees ; and half of them, is subscribed for by payment in rupees. So far as I am able to judge, Covenanted Civil Servants have no more right in equity to payment at two shillings the rupee of the half of their annuities, for which they themselves subscribe, or are held to subscribe, in rupees, than the members of the Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund, who subscribed in rupees, were entitled because of a rule regarding the exchange just similar to that, under which Covenanted Civilians get their annuities in sterling, to have payments made to their nominees at par. This the High Court decided not many years ago. The Government, it seems to me, wilfully pays more in the way of sterling pensions than it need do to certain of its servants ; and thus it is unable to meet the reasonable expectations of others who have great claims on its consideration.

THE MEERUT POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE other matches in the first ties of the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament at Meerut were played off on March 5, simultaneously on adjacent ground. There was a large attendance on the space between the grounds whence both games could be seen.

The 17th Lancers (Renton, Rawlinson, Miller, and Portal) met the Royal Artillery (Kuper, Ward, King, and Leckie). It was early seen that the Lancers had the stronger team, but the Gunners played up stoutly, and the ball was carried up and down the ground amidst much hard hitting ; but most of the play was on the Gunners' side of the ground. In the first period of play, the Lancers scored four goals to the Gunners' one. In the second period play was more even, and though the 17th scored two goals they had to play up to achieve this result. In the third period the 17th had some good runs across ground, two of which resulted in goals. In the fourth period there was a fine display on both sides, each securing a goal. The fifth period was devoid of results, but the Lancers had three or four shots at the Gunners' flags. In the final period, the Lancers were enabled to make one more goal, thus winning by nine to two. The individual play on both sides was much admired.

The match between the 3rd Dragoon Guards (Dimond, Dyson, Roche, and Nolan) and the 8th Hussars fell through. Legallais, Henderson, and Bedingfield went on simultaneously.

In the first period, both sides seemed very equal, and the ball did much travelling from end to end with no result. In the second period, after vigorous play on the part of both sides, the 8th secured a goal. The third period saw some very even and obstinate play, but no advantage to either side. In the fourth period, the Dragoon Guards early secured a goal, while the Hussars followed up by adding three to their score. In the fifth period, each side credited an additional goal. In the final period, the Hussars seemed to have a decided advantage over their rivals, and brought up the score to seven goals against their rivals' two.

THE kharif season in the North-West Provinces and Oudh seems to have been generally unfavourable, and the area under cultivation decreased by 139,416 acres, or about one per cent. This was owing in a great measure to the irregularity of the rains. Rice and cotton suffered severely, and in some districts the cultivators must have been hard put to it. A little more or a little less rain might have brought a large area of country into serious distress.

Holloway's Pills.—Sudden transitions from heat to cold, or from raw inclement weather to oppressive climates, favour the development of manifold diseases, which may in most instances be checked and rendered abortive by an early resort to these purifying, regulating, and strengthening Pills. This well-known and highly esteemed medicine affords a safe and easy remedy for almost every constitutional wrong which unhealthy climates, rapid changes, or dietetic errors, can engender, and effectually removes any weakness self-indulgent habits may have induced. In all conditions of the system bordering on disease such as are indicated by apathy, listlessness, and restlessness, Holloway's Pills will prove especially serviceable in begetting the vivacity of mind and body appreciated by both sound and sick.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Sinquasi, Captain D. Richards, cleared yesterday to False Point in ballast.

THE S. S. Taif, 878 tons, Captain H. Schumacker, will sail to-day for Chittagong and Mauritius with a general cargo.

THE S.S. Sorrento, 1,775 tons, Captain F. W. Oustan, sails to-day for Hull, with a general cargo and Mr. Borradaile, as passenger, on board.

THE B. and P. S. N. steamer Mobile, 916 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, opium and 178 deck passengers, including twenty rank and file belonging to the 21st B. N. I.

THE B. I. steamer Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain G. Johnstone, sailed from Bombay yesterday for Calcutta and the Coast ports with a general cargo and Surgeon-Major G. R. Daphtary, of the Bengal Medical Staff, as passenger for Colombo, and ten deck for other ports.

THE British ship Hilston, 1,998 tons, Captain J. W. Seabourne, arrived in port the evening before last from Cardiff, with 3,106 tons coals. She left Cardiff on the 28th October last year. During the time she was out at sea she experienced heavy weather in the Bay of Biscay and the Cape of Good Hope.

THE Bedouin line steamer Hajeen, of Liverpool, which arrived in port yesterday reports having experienced boisterous seas and heavy weather in the Red Sea. She grounded while passing through the Canal but got off without any accident. On Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. R. E. Jackson, her third officer, fell overboard, and despite all efforts to save him, he was drowned.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

8TH MARCH, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. D.Balduino	3044	G. Dodero	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Victoria	2207	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Brenda	1073	J. Merrifield	C	C. Eduiji.
„ Kashgar	...	Gadd	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Sorento	1775	F. W. Oustan	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Cameron	1585	P. C. Crockete	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Stura	1416	De Marche	H	F. Bozzoni.
„ Amana	2018	Thwaite	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Cuba	1372	H. Agnews	L	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2333	T. H. S. Millard	M	K. Bates & Co.
„ Rothsay	1387	E. Goodier	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Atrato	2066	J. R. Gordon	O	F. Muir & Co.
„ Suez	1408	W. Humphries	P	B. Craig & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1912	J. R. Kewley	Q	F. Muir & Co.
„ Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Henzada	1300	J. Avern		B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Dunedin	1418	J. P. Cummings	Off side.	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ C. Mackenzie	1927	S. Beer		F. Muir & Co.
„ Barcelona	1217	Cumming		J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Hajeen	1812	Newey		K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
7	Hilston	Seabourn	Cardiff, Oct. 8.
8	Mobile (s)	Doert	Persian Gulf, Feb. 22
	Hajeen (s)	Newey	Liverpool, Feb. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Endymion (s)	Satterby	Trieste & Venice.
	Ellora (s)	Johnstone	Calcutta & Coast.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer Taif, Schumacker, for Mauritius.
„ Sorrento, Onslow, for Hull.
„ Kohinur, Edge, for Calcutta.
Barque Sinquasi, Richards, for False Point.

The following vessel was entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Henzada, for London via Karachi.
„ Clan Mackenzie, for Marseilles.
„ Mobile, for the Persian Gulf.
„ Siam, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
4	Colaba s	Stebbing	Moulmein, Feb. 29.
	Saint Margaret	Irving	New York, Nov. 6.

DEPARTURES.

March 4.—Steamers Byculla and Simoon. Ship Talukdar. Barque Marian.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
1	Asia s	Rangoon.
2	Canara s	Bombay.
	Clan Buchanan s	Calcutta.
4	India s	London.
5	Africa s	Calcutta.
6	Asia s	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
2	Nurjahan s	Bombay.
	Bryn Glas s	Calcutta.
	Canara s	Calcutta.
3	Asia s	Negapatam.
4	Clan Buchanan s	London.
	Clan Matheson s	Calcutta.
5	India s	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.

Pearson, Major, 24th Bombay N I, on leave.

MARCH 7.

Scott, Lt-Col, 11th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from England.
Borradaile, Col, Bombay, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Allan, Brigade-Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Nairne, Brig-Genl, Inspector-Genl of Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Mercer, Captain, Brigade-Major to Genl Nairne, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 6.

Moore, Major-Genl, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to India.

MARCH 7.

Walker, Lieut, Madras, Duke of Cornwall L I, on duty, to Bellary.
Edwards, Lieut, Madras, Duke of Cornwall, L I, on duty, to Bellary.
Carnegy, Lieut, 9th Bombay Infantry, on leave, to Satara.

MARCH 8.

Dick, Surgeon-Major, Madras, on leave and duty, to Matheran and Deolali.
Daphtary, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, Civil Dept, on furlough, to Colombo.
Bayly Major, Madras, Duke of Cornwall L I, to rejoin, at Poona.
Allan, Brigade-Surgeon, Bombay, on leave, to Poona.
Nairne, Brigadier-Genl, Bombay, on duty, to Deesa.
Mercer, Captain, Bde Major to the Genl, on duty, to Deesa.
Kitson, Captain, Bengal, Royal Rifles, to join, to Chakrata.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 9th March, 1888.

1. There will be no parade on Saturday, the 10th instant, owing to the Volunteer Sports.
2. The Colaba range is available for class firing at 4 p.m. daily until the 12th instant.

By order.
H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps

SENHOR M. B. SOUZA TELLES, District Judge at Goa, is credited with having settled an arbitration case in a singular manner. He was appointed president of an Inspection Committee to settle an important case by arbitration. After much contention the parties were brought to terms, but there remained the question of costs, which the barristers on both sides could not agree upon. The president remained silent, and when he saw the work of the arbitration was going to be defeated he coolly took out from his pocket a currency note and settled the dispute

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes " as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.
SATURDAY, 10th March, 1888.
AT 2 P.M.
MESSRS CRAWFORD & Co.

Have received instructions to sell the household furniture of Mr J. MERRIMAN, Castle Park, behind the Town Hall and next to the Arsenal Gate.

DRAWING-ROOM.

A sweet-toned grand square piano in good order, pier tables whatnots, teapoys, round table, drawing-room and easy-chairs, very superior Davenport conversation couches, a very handsome marble eight day clock, rich table ornaments, comprising Parian and Dresden figures, vases, &c., &c., hanging lamp, oleographs, and a very fine steel engraving 1st May, 1851, (The Duke of Connaught's first birthday) book shelves, &c.

DINING-ROOM.

Large round dining table, chairs with and without arms, hanging and standing lamps, cupboard, safe, &c.

BED-ROOMS.

Full-sized iron and wooden bedsteads, iron and wooden cots, washing and dressing tables, mahogany drawers.

Hanging clothes, presses, cup-boards, writing table, looking glasses, &c., &c.

A Singer's hand-sewing machine in good working order.

GARDEN.

In lots to suit purchasers, comprising a great variety of plants including very fine croton, ferns, stephanotes, &c., in tubs, and pots would be very suitable for shop entrances or porticoes, also porcelain garden seats and stands.

The whole is on view and catalogues are ready.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
5 cases handkerchieves.
7 " sagrapats.
3 " white dhoties.
5 " sarees.
10 cases each 224 lbs. Pigeon egg glass beads.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Gopalljee Mooljee—
E K S—1273 1290 / 1291 1309 / P N 1312 } 5 cases silver lametta No. 7 and 17 oz.

On account and at the risk of Joosub Husson.
Ex s. s. China.
YLLA / M P & Co. } 712-15—4 cases 100 doz. Reiss's assorted scent.

On account and at the risk of Joseph Ahmed.
Ex s. s. Cathay.
M P W 5963-72—10 cases each 25 dozen Eau de Cologne.

On account and at the risk of Jugjeewun Canjee—
L B R—103 104 / 105 107 } 4 cases grey sarrees.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Coromandel—
W A N—1095 / 1097 } 2 cases Eau de Cologne.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light landau in very good order.
1 " second-hand brougham.
1 " light mail-phaeton.
1 handsome English-built miniature office brougham.
1 pair Bay walers 16 hands, aged, go in double harness.
A few English pups and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (1st floor) the valuable and handsome, French polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, first-rate oil painting and oleographs, Brussels carpets, and a large number of books, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms valuable and rare books selected from the library of Professor G. W. Forrest including Tod's Rajputana, Forbes Oriental Memoirs, Harris's Voyages, Wellesley's Despatches, Joes Voyages, Moors Narratives, Cambridge's War in India, Aldine Edition of the English Poets and numerous works of English literature, mathematics, political economy, and science.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

A collection of valuable books relating to history and antiquities the property of a gentleman changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Machine Depot, at Byculla, Mazagon, and Carnac Bunder, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Framjee, a quantity of valuable machinery, particulars of which will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1888.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unfavourable tenor of the advices relating to Cotton received here by wire during the past week, and the general absence of exporters from the market, a fair business has been done in ready stuff, principally by local spinners, whose takings become every season a more important factor in the trade, and whose support has of late helped to keep our market comparatively steady, when a considerable fall in prices might have been looked for. As it is, the decline in rates since last mail is more than Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. Other exports are neglected by shippers. Exchange has attracted a good deal of attention during the week under review. The decline in rates, which had set in hend our last report was written having continued, sellers of Mercantile Bills came out, and a good deal of forward business was done in this Paper, Bank Bills, on the other hand, not having been wanted to any extent. Latterly there has been a re-action, and, at closing this evening, the decline which rates show compared with our quotations last week is 3-32d. in demand Bank Bills and 1-16d. in three months' sight Credits. Government Paper has fluctuated slightly; the tendency has been upward, and we quote an advance of ⅛ in Four per cents since last mail. Shares generally have been quiet; but the operations of speculators have led to a decline in a number of Mill shares. Freights continue without animation, and with no increase in demand for arrival tonnage; but rates are fairly steady. The weakness in sterling Exchange has added to the dulness in Imports, and increased the reluctance of dealers to engage in forward transactions.

MONEY—The comparative ease which was felt at the date of our last weekly report continued thereafter, and the Presidency Banks weekly Statement issued on Monday showed again in the Cash Balance of over 5¼ lakhs. A portion of this was owing to Government Deposits, but private Deposits had also increased materially, and though in Loans and Discounts there was some increase a net diminution in trade requirements, since the previous week of some 3½ lakhs was disclosed. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 7 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE continued its downward course last Friday, the adverse influences already at work having gained more force from the news of a weak and irregular market in Calcutta, and rates became 1-16d. lower than we quoted on the previous day. A little Bank demand was done in the earlier part of the day, at 1s. 4¼d., but the market was afterwards weak at 1-32d. less. Some private demand Paper was placed at 1s. 4 25-32d. and 3 months' sight credits at 1s. 4⅞d., which was the closing rate. Next day, in sympathy with the news of a fall of ⅛d. per oz. in Silver in London, there was a further decline of 1-16d. in our rates, quotations for Bank Bills, however, having been almost nominal. Some business in 3 month's sight Credits was done in the morning at 1s. 4 13-16d. for March delivery, April having been quoted at 1s. 4 25-32d., but afterwards bills for March-April delivery were placed at thelatterrate. The market opened stillweak on Monday at a decline of 1-32d. from Saturday's rates, which aferwards became generally 1-16d. Some forward business was done in three months' sight Credits at 1s 4¾; and ready Bank Wire Transfers were sold at 1s. 4⅝d., but the quotation for these was afterwards 1-16d. lower. Transfers for the monsoon months were quoted at 1s. 4 17-32d. Although news was then to hand of a further drop of ⅛d. in silver in London, our market opened pretty steady on Tuesday morning at the previous day's closing quotations, and a fair business was done in three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4¾d. for delivery up to the end of May. In the after part of the day rates hardened further, and eventually closed firm at an advance of 1-32d. in demand Bank Bills, 1-16d. in Wire Transfers, and 1-16 to 3-32d in three months' sight Credits compared with the previous evening's quotations. In Bank Paper there was very little doing. Yesterday there was a steady feeling without much doing, and rates upon the whole showed no actual change, though, in Bank Paper, they were the turn higher. Three month's sight Credits were placed to some extent at 1s. 4 13-16d. for March delivery; but the general rate was 1-32d. higher, while 1s. 4 13-16d. was quoted for May. The news to hand this morning of the whole 50 lakhs of Council Bills offered yesterday in London, having been taken between Calcutta and Bombay, at 1s. 4 11-16d., and an extra two lakhs between Bombay and Madras, at 1-32d. higher, besides a lakh of Wire Transfers on Madras at 1s. 4 25-32d., caused our market to open a further advance of 1-32d.; but business has been on a small scale. The following are our quotations for ready business, and for April delivery rates are 1-32d. lower, and 1-16d. for May:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 4 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 4¾d.	"
Do.	4	"	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Do.	6	"	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Credits	3	"	1s. 4¾d.	"
Do.	6	"	1s. 5d.	"
Documents	3	"	1s. 4¾d.	"
Do.	6	"	1s. 5d.	"
Francs	3	"	1·78	"
Do.	6	"	1·79¼	"

The weekly official statement regarding Silver of the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 29th February, 1888.	68,59,209
Silver received during the week	22,53,393
	91,12,602
New coin paid during the week	19,00,000
	72,12,602
Silver belonging to private individuals	23,77,049
	95,89,651
Last week	92,79,201

GOVERNMENT PAPER was a rather lively market on last mail day, owing to the approaching settlement, and Four per cents., which were first quoted at 97 15-16 for cash, subsequently advanced to 98, business having been done during the day at 1-16 higher. A quieter feeling prevailed next day, and the price of Fours for cash receded to 97⅞, at which the market was steady, with buyers at the rate at closing. For the next account 97 9-16, buyers, was quoted, and 97 7-16 for the 30th April. The new week opened with a steady feeling at 97⅞ for Fours for cash, and the rate hardened to 97 15-16. For the end of the month the rate advanced to 97 11-16; but for the 30th April account 97 7-16 to ½ was still the quotation. During the greater part of Tuesday the cash rate for Fours was steady at 97 15-16; but the rate stiffened to 98 in the afternoon. A good many bargains were booked for the 30th instant settlement at 97 13-16, and for the end of next month there was a fair enquiry, at 97 9-16. There was an upward tendency in the market yesterday, with buyers of Fours in all positions. The cash rate advanced to 98 1-16 and for the two forward accounts 1-16 per cent. higher than the previous day's rates was quoted. There has been no further change to-day, and 98 1-16 for cash, 97 15-16 for the next account, and 97¾ for the end of April settlement may be taken as our closing quotations. 4½ per cent. Paper has been quoted throughout the week at 103¼ to ½; but the rate has been nominal in the absence of business of importance.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds have advanced ½ per cent., say to 104½. Port Trust Bonds show no change at to-day's quotation of 92½.

SHARES.—There has been little doing during the past week in miscellaneous shares, and in our general list there are few alterations to note. Mill shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent, most of the transactions reported from day to day however, having been on account of speculators, whose operations have led to a considerable decline in prices in a number if instances, *bona fide* investors in this scrip not being much in the market just now on either line. Compared with our quotations by last mail, this evening's prices show a decline of Rs. 40 in Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 25 in New Great Eastern and Dhun Mills; of Rs. 20 in Colaba Land and Mill, and Framji Petit; of Rs. 17½ in Coorla, of Rs. 15 in Alliance, and Luckmidass Khimji; of Rs. 12½ in Mazagon, and Queen; of Rs. 10 in Western India; of Rs. 5 in Empress, and Ripon; and of Rs. 2½ in Imperial. On the other hand Hyderabad Deccan have advanced Rs. 25; Howard and Bullough, Rs. 20; Bombay United, and Presidency, Rs. 10; Gordon Hindustan, and James Greaves Rs. 5; Southern Mahratta, Rs. 2½; and Anglo-Indian Rs. 2. In Press shares Albert of Kurrachi are up Rs. 5; and Mofussil have advanced Rs. 2½. In other concerns, the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares show an advance of Rs. 100 in the 1st issue and of Rs. 95 in the second. Bombay Fire are Rs. 25 higher; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 2 up; Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 2½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—*Grey Jacconets, Mulls* and 44 in. 10 lb. *Shirtings* are comparatively more enquired for than other descriptions of *Greys*. Arrivals of fresh supplies have been upon a rather more liberal scale within the past fortnight than previously, and in the present slack state of the up-country demand they have rather weighed upon the market. With the exception of what are called *American Drills*, all descriptions of English-made *Drills* have given way about 2 annas per piece. Dealers quite realize the fact that they cannot replace their stocks on the basis of present rates, at the current Sterling Exchange, but the necessity of meeting drafts against shipments coming forward obliges them to accept ruling prices. *Bleached Dyed Turkey Red* and *Printed Goods* are quite unchanged since last Thursday. The total offtake of *imported Goods* during the week is put down as about 2,800 bale. Of *local made Goods* some 2,200 bales, are reported to have been taken. The market for these is steady at last week's quotations.

Yarns.—Only a small business has been done in *English Yarns* during the past week, and though prices are called the same as before, they are weak at our quotations, and stocks are heavy. *Local Spinnings* are steady, the telegraphic advice on Tuesday of Sales for the week at Hongkong summing up 3,000 bales and the continued firmness of spinners having prevented any further fall in rates. Sales direct from the Mills have been *nil*, the 2,500 bales which are reported to have been taken during the week having been sold by Bazaar dealers, who continue to accept lower rates than would be entertained by Millowners. This evening's official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule,	Ans.	4½	per lb.
"	"	8s	"	"	4⅝ to 5	"
"	"	10s	"	"	5⅛ to 5⅜	"
"	"	12s	"	"	5⅜ to 5⅝	"
"	"	16s	"	"	6⅛ to 6⅜	"
"	"	20s	"	"	6¾ to 7	"
"	"	24s	"	"	7⅜ to 7⅝	"
"	"	30s	"	"	8½	"

METALS.—The market for *Copper* has become firm again, though only a small business is reported, and quotations are 4 to 8 annas higher. *Yellow Metal* has also been firm, and we quote a advance in price of Re. 1 to 1½ per cwt. *Iron* has been quiet, and quotations for this metal show no change. *Coals* are very firm. Sales have been reported of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, April shipment, at Rs. 20½; and of Davison's at Rs. 19½ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The tenor of the advices received here by wire after last mail left was of a character discouraging to buyers, but our market for the staple remained fairly steady for a day or two, though with ready business restricted and very little enquiry for arrival contracts. The news to hand from Liverpool and New York on Tuesday morning, however, produced at length some effect here, and our market became very quiet, while rates gave way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The lower prices here combined with some improvement in American Futures brought out buyers of ready stuff yesterday, and a considerable business was transacted in a market generally steady, and with hardening rates in the case of stapled Oomras. To-day the market has been quiet again, and rates a little lower. A good deal has been done in contracts for "Good" Broach for this month's delivery between native dealers, at Rs. 231 to Rs. 232; but European firms generally have been out of the market as buyers, and have rather been sellers of arival Cotton. The ready business of the week has been, upon the whole, on about the same scale as during the preceeding one, taking the late holidays into account, the reported purchases summing up rather more than 10,000 bales, of which the bulk has been in Oomra descriptions, chiefly Julgaum, at Rs. 204-9; Barsi, at Rs. 218-22; and Khangaum, at Rs.207-11½. Of Bengals some 3,750 bales have been taken, at Rs 169-84. Ready Broach has found buyers of about 1,500 bales at Rs 231-44½. In Dhollera kinds some 500 bales each of Mowa and Veraval have been bought, at Rs. 217-20½, and Rs.190-8, respectively; as well as little Wadwan, at Rs 204-6; and Bhownuggar, at Rs 201. In old Cotton, sales of a few hundred bales in the aggregate are reported of Kutch, at Rs 180; and Compta, at Rs. 165-76. Some 500 bales of old Dharwar also changed hands at Rs. 196-97½ per candy.

The arrivals of New Cotton during the past week have been nearly 54,000 bales, or about 3,000 bales more than received at this time last year. From figures given below it will be seen that the arrivals of new Cotton this season are still 107,250 bales less than had come forward at this time last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

			Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready		Rs. 180	= 3 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		" 175	= 3⅞d.
Do. Good.	do.		" 170	= 3 21-32d.
Oomra, Fine	do. (Good Staple)		" 223	= 4 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	do.	" 216	= 4 19-32d.
Do. Good	do.	do.	" 209	= 4 7-16d.
Khandeish, Good,	do.		" 198	= 4 7-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.		" 191	= 4 3-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good,	do.		" 200	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Good	do.		" 194	= 4⅛d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.		" 185	= 3 31-32d.
Broach, Fine,	March		" 240	= 5 3-32d.
Do. Good.	do.		" 230	= 4⅞d.
Dhollera, Fine,	April		" 217	= 4 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		" 206	= 4⅜d.
Do. Good	do.		" 196	= 4 3-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May		" 206	= 4⅜d.
Westerns, Good	June		" 189	= 4 1-32d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1887-88. Bales.	Season. 1886-87. Bales.
Bengals	132,500	151,700
Oomras—		
Berar	94,500	207,700
Khandeish	118,500	122,000
Barsi and Nugger	27,500	36,400
Hingunghaut	500	18,800
Dhollera	43,000	16,900
Persian & Sind	18,000	7,300
Broach	19,500	450
	454,000	561,250

WHEAT.—No transactions beyond the usual daily Bazaar sales of old Ekdani at previous rates have been reported this week; but the market for ready stuff is rather firm to-day. In forward contracts for the new crop nothing has transpired, and quotations are the same as last week.

SEEDS.—A rather active demand for ready *Linseed* was experienced at the beginning of the week, and the rate advanced 1½ anna, say to Rs. 5-15-0 to Rs. 6-2-0 per cwt. in a firm market, a considerable business having been reported. Since then the market has been quiet but steady, with little doing. We hear of nothing passing in the next crop of this seed or in Rapeseed; but rates are quoted as before, all round.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years.

Receipts.	1888. Bales.	1887. Bales.	1886. Bales.
For the week	55,715	51,554	39,872
From 1st Jan. to 7th March	400,576	403,641	361,418
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the week	47,893	54,782	42,123
From 1st Jan. to 7th March	213,578	239,835	229,768
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.,			
	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the week	441	739	2,699
From 1st Jan. to 7th March	7,214	7,487	9,721

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1888. Cwts.	1887. Cwts	1886. Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	63,014	93,126	132,063
" From 1st Jan. to 7th Mar.	670,708	1,186,381	1,339,434
Linseed—For the week	35,006	73,194	112,615
" From 1st Jan. to 7th Mar.	343,319	353,616	511,261
Rapeseed—For the week	4,395	9,068	15,668
" From 1st Jan. to 7th Mar.	31,432	24,894	88,912
Gingelly Seed—For the week	22,749	48,369	47,734
" From 1st Jan. to 7th Mar.	433,966	473,917	502,613

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and continent are as follows:—

	1888. Cwts.	1887. Cwts.	1886. Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	53,609	75,080	167,866
" From 1st Jan. to 7th Mar.	480,149	1,418,185	1,332,109
Linseed—For the week	38,822	24,256	74,150
" From 1st Jan. to 7th Mar.	390,693	279,577	401,027
Rapeseed—For the week		10,113	9,411
" From 1st Jan. to 7th Mar.	74,540	75,529	133,010
Gingelly Seed—For the week	14,978	96,014	49,818
" From 1st Jan. to 7th Mar.	396,172	379,898	359,691

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	14-5
Carolas	"	240
Mexican Dollars	"	222-8
Five-Franc Pieces	"	280
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	"	106-7
Gold Leaf	"	22-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	22-13-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	22-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	22-12
Pekin	"	22-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c

Four per cent.	98 1-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	103¼
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	101
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	150 Nl
Paris Municipal Loan	212
Port Trust Bonds	92½

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—February 28, at Chuprah, the wife of C L Harrison, Opium Agent, of a daughter.

HUGHES—March 4, at Madura, the wife of W Hughes, Exec Engr, D P W, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1888.

IT was noticeable that in the discussion on the second reading of the new Municipal Bill, a great deal more attention was given to the Bill as originally drafted than was accorded to the revised document which now goes back to the Council, with the report of the Select Committee. The retrospective process carried the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta even further back, to reminiscences of the constitution of 1865, under which the Municipal Commissioner received a length of rope which nearly proved fatal, if not to himself, at all events to the financial equilibrium of the city. Looking back philosophically to that period, even Mr. P. M. Mehta confessed that the Commissioner, who made such unforeseen use of his desolate freedom, had done a great deal of valuable work for the city, by which it benefits to this day. But it is not for an example to be followed but for one to be avoided that this appeal to past history was made. It might perhaps be more apposite to refer to a little chapter of the more recent Municipal records for help and guidance while the revised draft of the much debated Municipal Bill is still under discussion. Five full years ago the Corporation, while justly proud of the honour of having inspired the then Viceroy, Lord Ripon, with the desire of extending throughout India the Municipal institutions which he had seen at work with conspicuous success in Bombay, was sufficiently alive to the advisability of keeping abreast with the time. It was decided to appoint a Committee of the Corporation to consider and report, in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner, on amendments in the Municipal Acts that might be desirable in connection with the local self-government scheme. A Committee of eight members of the Corporation was appointed accordingly; six of them being representatives of the Hindu, Mussulman and Parsee communities—namely, Messrs. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, J. U. Yajnik, R. M. Sayani, P. M. Mehta, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee; two were Europeans, Dr. Peterson and Mr. Grattan Geary, the latter of whom was appointed chairman. This Committee very fairly represented the different elements of the Corporation, even the official element being present in the person of Dr. Peterson, while the popular sympathies and reforming zeal of his colleagues were as pronounced as his own. The important subject of the amendment of the Municipal constitution in the sense of developing it in harmony with the liberal policy of local self-government inaugurated by Lord Ripon, devolved on a Committee which was not open to the reproach of being in any way reactionary, or lukewarm in the cause of Municipal progress. It is unfortunate that the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, did not sit with the Committee, and enter into the spirit in which it approached the subject. He did not conceal from its members the intention to recommend to the Government a scheme for re-casting the Municipality in which they were unable to concur. He placed before the Committee copies of the draft of the amendments which he proposed should be effected in the new Act. The Committee approved of the methodical rearrangement of the provisions of the existing Acts, but did not accede to any of the sweeping changes suggested by the Municipal Commissioner.

The proposals of the Committee, which were examined in detail by the Corporation, and approved and transmitted to Government, were characterised by great moderation. It was recommended that the constitution and functions of the Corporation and the Town Council should practically remain as they were, but should be amended so as to accord a larger scope to the elective element, giving to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Fellows of the University the right to be represented on the Corporation, while conferring on the Town Council the right to elect its own chairman. Cumulative voting was recommended as the best means of guarding the interests of minorities, the success of that system in the school board elections in England being adduced as a reason for adopting it in Bombay. The Committee rejected the proposal that the Municipal Commissioner should be the chairman of the Town Council, the Council sharing with the Commissioner the responsibility for all acts of executive authority. The reasons for rejecting this proposal are worth reproducing, now that the reforming zeal of some new lights of the Corporation urges them very far: "The Committee consider that unless there was an entire change of organisation, the general body of the Council could not of itself actually carry on the administrative work of the city, which requires constant attention, great energy and special aptitude. At best the Council would only meet once or twice a week to discuss and sanction the Commissioner's actions, and in all cases where urgency was pleaded they would be obliged to agree to the action taken by him, and to share in the full responsibilities for the same, although they might disapprove of what had been done. Practically, he must still have sole executive authority; the Council's power would be only nominal." This was clear enough. The Committee was of opinion that the Commissioner should continue to be the executive officer of the Corporation, and, it was added without any ambiguity whatever, they were also of opinion that his appointment should continue to be made by Government. This opinion was approved and endorsed by the Corporation. When Major Selby on Friday last said that the Corporation ought to have the nomination of the Municipal Commissioner he was probably unaware of the fact that the Corporation, when it gave special attention to local conditions, saw good grounds for recommending that the appointment should be made by the Government, in the interest of the Corporation and the city which it represents. It is well to bear this in mind when dealing with the depository of the executive authority essential to the well-being of this great and populous city, now in a period of vigorous expansion. It is not proposed by anyone to abolish the Municipal Commissionership, and only one member has gone so far as to suggest that the appointment should be made by the Corporation and not by the Government. But there is a growing disposition to regard the chief of the executive, not as a colleague and a co-ordinate agent in the work of administering the affairs of the city, but as an adverse influence to be resisted and abated. The letter sent up last week to Government admits, what is indeed sufficiently obvious, that "it is noticeable that objections have been plentiful" on every page of the document in question "with regard to the position of the Commissioner." These objections, iterated and reiterated, are ascribed to the extraordinary manner in which the Bill was originally drafted; but seeing that this letter does not deal with the original draft of the Bill, but with the revised draft, which met with the general concurrence of the members of the Legislative Council, who especially represent this City thereon, it is clear that the remarkable prominence given to the objections levelled at the position of the Commissioner is not solely due to that cause.

If it were proposed to abolish the Commissionership, that proposal could be discussed on its merits. But as nothing of the kind is contemplated, it is strange that page after page is devoted to an attack on the Municipal Commissionership, so that one might imagine that the abolition of that office would alone satisfy the necessities of the case. The mildest reference to the functionary in question is to be found in the fifth paragraph, which states that the Corporation "are pleased to find that the Select Committee have decided that the Commissioner should not be a member of the Council or the Standing Committee, or be able to change the quorum." This latter power was wholly inadmissible, and ought never to have been thought of. But the objection to the chief of the executive being himself a member of the Corporation has its basis in the same jealousy which prompted the objections similarly urged against the Commissioner of Police being allowed to sit in the Town Council or on the Corporation. Strangely enough, men who are themselves Government officers, and who owe their seats on the Corporation to the pleasure of Government, object to the election by the ratepayers or the justices of a man who happens to be a Commissioner of Police. Why should the choice of the electors or of the Government be restricted? There is an obvious convenience in having the head of the police department in personal contact with the Corporation, so that he may learn at first hand the needs and the wishes of the citizens. To isolate him, and to oblige him to sit all day in a police office, is the very way to develop him into an autocrat, or, at all events, a bureaucrat. The same consideration applies to the Municipal Commissioner. If he be kept at a distance, and be only sent for to be severely interrogated, with a view to ascertain whether he has any explanation to offer, he too may be expected to become a bureaucrat, pure and simple. If it be desired to work cordially with a man it is best to meet him on a footing of equality. We see in this very letter of the Corporation what happens when it is necessary to bring an official into personal relations with a body of which he does not form an integral part. We do not refer to the very natural objection which is raised to the statutory right accorded to the Municipal Commissioner in the revised draft, to correct any statement of fact which he might deem to be inaccurate. We have already pointed out that such a right would be unprecedented and inconvenient, freeing the functionary in possession of it from the obligation incumbent on every one to be guided by the rules of debate as interpreted by the Chairman. But while declining to confer exceptional privilege, it is not necessary to go to the other extreme, and tell the Municipal Commissioner that he is a subordinate, that he must not speak unless he is spoken to, that he must remember that he is a paid officer and behave with due respect to his betters, who will know how to command the obedience of servants whom they pay. That is not the way to inspire reciprocal respect and mutual confidence. It does not obviate friction and enable all concerned to discharge their duty to the public. The Municipal Commissioner should be supported by his colleagues of the Municipality as their own officer. It is not by sterile criticism of his every action, but by hearty co-operation with him for the common good, that the city will be most benefited. If he be a bad or an incorrigible officer a vote of the Corporation can remove him. But while in office he should not be treated as a public enemy and his life made a burden to him. As for the general control of the executive we have ourselves always maintained that the power of the purse is the one power which the Corporation should tenaciously hold, all others being subordinate and consequent. We have no objection to any further guarantee which may be obtained by the words "absolute" and "perfect," we should be content so long as the control is real and is intelligently applied. All the rest follows, there being no possibility of going astray once this principle is recognised. It is not alleged that the Bill as it now stands brings the vital principle, that the power of the purse rests with the Corporation, into any doubt. In dealing with the Bill in Committee, it might save a good deal of trouble when considering amendments to judge them by the light of the recommendations sent to Government by the Corporation in 1883.

THE correspondent who has "appreciated," as the French would say, the National Indian Congress for the *Times* is evidently he who contributed to the same paper a series of eloquent generalizations about "the India of the Queen." He is greatly impressed with what was done at Madras—more so than some who were much nearer the phenomenon, and who would hesitate to say with him that the Madras Congress was invested with more importance than its predecessors at Calcutta and Bombay. Perhaps it had a more widely representative character, and the fact that there was a Mahomedan in the chair and that there were more than twice as many of that race at the Congress than had been known before did answer a good many foolish objections to the Congress. But there were disappointing elements which do not seem to have come to the knowledge of Sir W. Hunter. Serious onlookers, who would have been glad if they could have come back with nothing but good to say of the Congress, speak of the mortifying unreality of many of the speakers, of their fine meaningless eloquence, of the absence from many a speech, rich in words, of ideas which could be translated into political facts. This did not make the Congress by any means the insignificant thing that some had pretended that it was bound to be, and we do the promoters—certainly we do the cause of reasonable and practical progress—no disservice in calling attention to a feature of it which so shrewd a commentator as Sir W. Hunter would certainly have taken note of had he been able to make himself acquainted with it. Speeches were made, we are told, which brought down the house, but in the sparkling waters of Bengali eloquence the smallest precipitate of real political counsel was deposited. Sir William Hunter, however, has little material for his judgment beside the racial comprehensiveness of the Congress, and the resolutions which it passed. For the latter he has little but praise. He only seriously condemns the proposal for a military college for natives and the opening of the higher grades of the military service to them. But there are few amongst the Congress delegates who are keenly interested in this matter, and the only class who would be directly benefited by it would be a class who do not go to Congresses. The wonder is, however, that Sir William Hunter should find that the time has not come for serious discussion of proposals of this kind, seeing that the Government themselves have at various times taken it into consideration, even if it has been set aside as often as it has been taken up.

THE excellent evening journal which on the anniversary of General Gordon's death indited a column of reproaches thereanent to the address of Mr. Gladstone is not likely to make too little of the very remarkable letter from the Queen to the General's sister which was published in London yesterday. It will, indeed, be made much of on all hands, and it goes without saying that in some circles there will be extreme difficulty in accepting it as public men have been accustomed to accept communications from the Crown. But as an echo and sanction of what three years ago was the sentiment of the hour nothing could be more telling—nothing, for that reason, that could have been written by anyone else on the subject of General Gordon's fate could be so certain of eager acceptance. We doubt, however, if the people who will find in the Queen's letter a stimulant to the restatement of a familiar indictment will quite do justice to the reputations concerned, or even to the letter itself. Those who selected General Gordon are, in the judgment of some of us, not more amenable to censure for their reluctance to rescue him than for the initial error of having chosen him for the Khartoum mission. They knew their man; they knew his temperament; they knew that he had an other-world enthusiasm which made him the most dangerously uncertain of instruments, and an emissary exceptionally difficult of control. They were as wrong as wrong could be in their calculations, which is the same thing as saying that they were as wrong as some of their military advisers—as wrong, too, as Gordon himself, who in one of his diaries declared that a *coup de main* by a couple of squadrons of cavalry would settle the question. The Government indeed, were, except when the catastrophe was imminent, neither in advance of nor behind the average opinion around them, and those who thought they did too little when they sent an army up the Nile were not long before quite satisfied that they themselves were doing all that was needed in organizing a smart little volunteer force of two hundred and fifty men for the deliverance of General Gordon. A public may with impunity become wise after the fact, as the English public did after this fact; a Government must acquire wisdom at an earlier stage, if it would avoid violent impeachments. The members of Mr. Gladstone's Government have doubtless learnt this long since; if they have not the Queen's letter and the commentaries that it is sure to have called forth will have taught them it.

THE report which we publish elsewhere of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes show that the advocates of its claims at the annual meeting to-morrow will have a good cause to champion. The Institution has already established itself in public consideration, though it has had to contend with difficulties of many kinds, not the least of them being the inability of the class to which the objects of its care belong to grasp its purpose and their reluctance to take advantage of its benefits. This obstacle to its usefulness will in due course disappear, though it will probably survive longer in an Indian community than it would elsewhere. The strictly non-sectarian character of the work, and the honest limitation of its purposes to the alleviation of the physical and intellectual distress which deaf-mutism entails, are being increasingly recognized, though the recognition has not yet come as fully as it might do from the poorer part of native society, in which there is the greater need of its beneficent service. If the committee could devise means of making the work more widely known amongst the classes who do not attend public meetings, they would extend the area of their usefulness, and strengthen their claims upon public support. No charitable institution in Bombay is conducted upon a more economical basis, for much of its work is done as a labour of love, and in the fullest harmony with the spirit of the good Bishop who started it. The managers are exercising a wise foresight in preparing for its permanence by the establishment of an endowment fund, for an income from investments is in these days more reliable, perhaps, than grants of public money. The institution has so good a name, and the public have had such satisfactory proof of its usefulness, that an effort for the increase of the endowment fund ought to be certain of a favourable response.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, and it was decided on the amended motion of Major Selby to refer the question back to the Town Council with the expression of the Corporation's opinion that the sums of money offered for prizes to native architects for the best designs of dwellings for the poorer class were inadequate. The amount suggested by the Town Council, and proposed to be sanctioned by Dr. Blaney, was Rs. 500 in three prizes of Rs. 250, Rs. 150 and Rs. 100. The amendment was unanimously carried. The meeting after transacting other unimportant business, was adjourned for want of a quorum.

THE distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution will be made this afternoon by Mrs. Scott, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, the Hon. Mr. West presiding. It is hoped that the public will muster in force in support of this most useful institution.

THE Hon'ble Syed Mahmood, Judge of the North-West Provinces, High Court, was married on Monday at Delhi, to a daughter of the Nawab Sharfuddin of Delhi. Over two thousand guests sat down to the dinner which was given in honour of the occasion, and a large sum of money was distributed among the poor.

THE Rev. A. W. Baynham, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted an extension of leave for six months on private affairs.

COLONEL H. N. REEVES, Political Agent, Kolhapore and Southern Mahratta Country, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months. Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., on his return from leave, will act at Kolhapore during the absence of Colonel Reeves.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN'S OPINION OF THE GORDON EPISODE.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

A collection of the late General Gordon's letters to his sister has been published.

The volume also contains a letter from her Majesty the Queen to Miss Gordon, in which she tells her how deeply grieved she was that in spite of her (the Queen's) constant urgings the promises of support made to the General by those who asked him to go to Khartoum were not kept, and that she keenly felt the stain left on England's honour by the fate of her gallant brother.

THE CONVERSION OF CONSOLS.

MARCH 8.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. G. J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will introduce a motion on Friday for the Conversion of Consols into 2½ per cent. stock.

THE CONDITION OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, MARCH 7.

The Emperor William is slightly better, though very weak.

He has been able to take a little nourishment.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

SAN REMO, MARCH 7.

H. R. H. the Crown Prince will return to Germany immediately.

DURBAR AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 8.

A durbar was held this afternoon at Hathising's garden, for the purpose of presenting the sanad of the title of Khan Bahadur to Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakeel, our much esteemed citizen. Mr. Reid, our popular Collector, presided, and the durbar was largely attended by European and native ladies and gentlemen. The building was tastefully decorated, and a band and guard of honor were in attendance.

Mr. Reid, in alluding to Mr. Nowrojee's career, said, that at the young age of 18 he was engaged in carrying out extensive railway and public works, and that he had carried them out successfully. In these days, when people thought that without a University education one could not get on, Mr. Nowrojee's instance showed that without this advantage men could by ability and force of character attain a position at once honourable and distinguished. There was much in Mr. Nowrojee's life which might advantageously be copied by the young men of these days. His services to the Baroda Railway, rendered over a long period, had not only been valuable in the relation of a contractor to the company, but had been on many occasions of an exceptional character, he having greatly interested himself in promoting the extension of the company's sphere of operations in a very intelligent and useful degree. His energy and enterprise in the execution of extensive public works have been acknowledged by the Secretary of State and commented on by the Government of Bombay on several occasions He was latterly employed by Government as their Agent for the sale of salt in Gujarat and Northern India, and in that capacity had rendered sterling services to Government. The late Commissioner of the Northern India Salt Revenue wrote as follows regarding him : "I, as well as my predecessors, have always had the most perfect confidence in the firm represented by Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee, and any statement made by them was always accepted unreservedly. No English firm could possibly have carried on business on higher and more honourable principles. Personally, I shall always esteem Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee highly, and regard him as a friend."

Mr. Reid also referred to Mr. Nowrojee's efforts in the cause of agriculture and to the large sum of money expended by him in England and India upon agricultural experiments and implements for the benefit of the ryots. He also said, Mr. Nowrojee had always been a very zealous and useful Municipal Commissioner. In connection with Mr. Nowrojee's visit to England in 1880, Mr. Reid said that he had received the distinguished honour of being elected an honorary member of the Reform Club, while it was well known that the name of a person wishing to be admitted to the Club had in many cases to remain over for from 5 to 10 years.

Rao Bahadur Bechurdas Ambaidass, C.S.I., said he had known Mr. Nowrojee's family for the last fifty-six years, and spoke very highly of the charities of his mother, who was still alive, and of the honourable position which his family held in Ahmedabad.

Rao Bahadur Runchorelall Chotalal, C.I.E., also spoke in flattering terms of the high esteem in which Mr. Nowrojee was held by all classes of the community.

The venerable poet of Gujarat, Dulputram Dayabhoy, C.I.E., recited a poem especially composed for the occasion, and referred specially to Mr. Nowrojee's services in the cause of female education in connection with the Anglo-Vernacular School at Ahmedabad. In connection with his public and private charities, he said that Mr. Nowrojee and his brother, Jehangirjee, had constructed a fire temple at Ahmedabad at a cost of Rs. 20,000.

Mr. Nowrojee, in returning thanks, said that as regards female education, the credit for the Anglo-Vernacular School was due more to the exertions of the kind Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. Reid and Mr. Giles than to himself.

THE THIBETAN QUESTION.

LORD DUFFERIN LEAVES DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 8.

Lord Dufferin left Darjeeling for Calcutta to-day. The Raja of Sikkim did not pay the suggested visit, but the Phodong Lama came into Darjeeling on Wednesday evening and was accorded an interview, during which he assured the Viceroy of the desire of the people of Sikkim for British protection against Thibet.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT MEERUT.

At the Meerut Polo Tournament on Wednesday the 17th Lancers beat the 8th Hussars by four goals to one.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.*

The report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the present condition of the Public Service in India is a voluminous affair, covering close upon 650 pages. It is almost impossible to give within the limits of a single telegram an adequate idea of the full extent of the ground which it covers. That the inquiry has been thorough may be gathered from the fact that the total number of witnesses examined in different parts of India was four hundred and sixty-nine.

Before proceeding to state its recommendations the Commission gives an account of the circumstances which led to the establishment of the Covenanted branch of the service. It affirms the principle laid down in the time of the East India Company that no native of India or natural born subject is to be debarred by considerations of colour or religion from entering the public service, and it admits both the inexpediency and the invidiousness of establishing a bar founded on race disqualification. The only just criterion is that of fitness as ascertained by full and adequate tests ; where this is impossible, by impartial election. The evidence being light in a marked degree the fact that the knowledge that men of their own race and creed are freely associated with Englishmen in the government of the country minimise the sense of subjection on the part of the natives, and this, says the report, is a sentiment which it is of the greatest importance to inspire and confirm.

Regarding the manner in which the Covenanted Service should be recruited, the Commission is unanimously of opinion that the competitive system should be upheld, and as the Covenanted Service may be said to represent the only permanent English official element in India, the Commission points out that the importance of recruiting that service with reference to the maintenance of English principles and methods of administration cannot be over-rated.

The Commission is agreed as to the inexpediency of holding an examination for the Covenanted Service in India and England simultaneously, and explains that one of the principal objects of Government in recruiting for that service in England was to secure an administration conducted, so far as possible, on principles and by methods in harmony with modern civilization. It having been always understood that the examination for the Indian service should bear a distinctively English character,it is but natural that the examination should be held in England, as being the centre of the educational system on which it is based. The Commission admits the justness of the objection raised by some of the witnesses that the emoluments of the officers of the Covenanted Service entailed a serious charge on the revenues of India, and it is said that by limiting the recruitment in England to such strength only as is required to fill the highest posts and deaden the upper ranks of the service an opportunity of advancement to places of trust and responsibility is afforded to those whose scruples debar them from appearing at competitive examinations in England, while the expenditure incurred in recruiting Indian talent at rates necessary to attract qualified English Agency is avoided. The Commission recommends that the limit of age should be raised in the case of native candidates for the Covenanted Service from nineteen to twenty-three, which was the limit originally fixed. Admitting the truth of the assertion that the longer and more complete the English training of the candidates, the greater will be their grasp of economical and political principles of administration, the Commission strongly recommends that the minimum and maximum limit of age for native candidates at open competitive examinations held in England should be 19 and 23 years respectively.

The report deals at some length with the manner in which the examinations are held in England. The Commission declines to recommend that the vernacular languages of India, including Persian, should be added to the subjects in which candidates are to be examined on the ground that the examination is intended to be a test of education of the English, and not of the Oriental type. Sanskrit and Arabic, however stand on a different footing, and he Commissioner has no objection to the number of marks allotted for those languages being increased, provided that at the same time the examination be made of a more searching character.

With a view to provide for the more extensive employment by natives hitherto reserved for Covenanted servants, the Commission recommends that the following should be excluded from the list of reserved appointments :—Under-Secretaries to the several Governments in India ; one-third of the appointments of District, Civil, and Sessions Judges or the chief judicial officers of districts ; in the Punjab one-third of these officers after deducting one-fourth reserved for military officers ; one-third of the appointments of Joint Assistant Judges in the Bombay Presidency ; one-tenth of Magistrates, chief magisterial officers of districts (including Deputy Commissioners) ; and in the Punjab and Assam ; one-tenth of the officers aforesaid, after deducting proportion (one-fourth) reserved for military officers ; one-sixth of Joint Magistrates in all provinces ; one member of the Board of Revenue in Madras, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in the North-Western Provinces ; one of the Financial Commissioners in the Punjab, one, where there are more than one, of the Secretaries to the Board of Revenue, or Commissioners who constitute the Board of Revenue, in Madras, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and in the North-Western Provinces ; one Secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab ; one of the Chief Revenue Officers of divisions in all the provinces except Bombay and Assam ; one-tenth of the Collectors of Revenue or Chief Revenue Officers of districts in the Punjab ; and in Assam one-tenth of the officers aforesaid after deducting the proportion (one-fourth) reserved for military officers ; one-sixth of the Deputy or Subordinate Collectors where they are combined with the office of Joint Magistrate in all the provinces ; one-sixth of Assistant Collectors or Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab ; and in Assam one-sixth of the officers aforesaid, after deducting the proportion (one-fourth) reserved for military officers.

The Commission considers that the time has arrived for taking a step forward in the direction of appointing to judgeships of the High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, a large proportion of persons who have held judicial offices, or who are advocates or pleaders.

The Commission recommend that the recruitment for the Education Department should be made in England only for the Principalship of Colleges and the Professorships in those branches of knowledge in which the European standard of advancement has not been attained as yet in India, and that for a smaller number of Inspectorship than at present. The recruitment for Professors should be ordinarily of specialists for a term of years with power of re-appointment.

In regard to the Forest Department that also should be divided into Imperial and Provincial branches ; the former being recruited in England, the latter in India.

The present rule disqualifying married men from presenting themselves for examination in England should be modified, as it might operate to debar Native candidates from competing for appointments in England.

The Government should keep in view the policy of training in India men qualified to take charge of the higher administrative appointments so as to avoid the necessity for expanding the Imperial branch of the service. The experiment of appointing Natives by selection in the Opium Department be discontinued, and that in future the recruitment in this department should be subject to the general principle of the equality of treatment of all classes of her Majesty's subjects tested by the preliminary qualifications.

Although for many years to come the European element in the higher ranks of the Police Department must predominate, the Natives of India ought not to be entirely excluded from those ranks, but endeavours should be made to introduce a reasonable proportion of Native officers, due regard being always had for efficiency in the service. The present system of recruitment of Assistant Superintendents is unsatisfactory, as not affording sufficient guarantee for educational qualifications and for habits of industry.

No sufficient reasons exist to justify a recommendation that the State should establish a special school for the instruction of persons born and bred in India who desire to adopt a seafaring life.

The Imperial branch of the Public Works Department should consist of such a number of Royal Engineers as may be required as a reserve for military purposes. The recruitment for Provincial branches should be made by direct appointments to the lowest grades from the Indian Engineering Colleges and upper subordinate grades.

The Commission further recommend that the orders of the Secretary of State passed in 1879 which forbid the appointment without previous sanction of persons other than Natives of India to offices carrying salaries of Rs. 200 a month in certain departments of the Uncovenanted Service be cancelled. When considered necessary to recruit with Europeans for Provincial service otherwise than under published rules recruitment should be made in Europe. That as the posts of chief administrative officers of districts and judges involve responsible duties the principle of selection should be more completely adopted in regard to those appointments. When in order of seniority officers become eligible for appointments to Judges or Collectors there should be no hesitation in passing over persons who are not fit for such office.

In the Postal Department to enable Natives to compete on equal terms with Europeans and Eurasians for appointments which require higher educational qualifications and greater physical energy than necessary for service in lower posts certain number of appointments be filled by competition.

In the Accounts Department the Office of Comptroller and Auditor-General be included in schedule 24 and 25 Victoria and the Offices of Accountant-General, Civil Auditor and Sub-Treasurer be removed from the schedule.

In the Customs Department the Commissionership of Customs, Salt and Opium in the Bombay Presidency should continue to be included in the schedule. Of the three Collectorships of Custom, in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, the two latter should be held ordinarily by members of the Imperial service.

In the Salt Department the Commissionership of Northern India and the Commissionerships of Bombay and Madras be retained in the schedule.

In the Survey Department posts now held by the junior division should be amalgamated with some posts surrendered by the senior divisions.

In the Telegraph Department for the present recruitment in England on the scale now sanctioned should be maintained.

In the Postal Department certain number of appointments be filled on equal competition by Europeans, Eurasians and Natives.

* Delayed in transmission.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel, with homeward Indian mails of 2nd inst, arrived here at midnight, yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Manora, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 8.

The Italian mail steamer R. Rubatino left here for Aden and Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅝
4½ per cent. do.	72
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106⅝
Bar Silver	43½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, March 7.

10 p.m.	76·6

THURSDAY, 8.

6 a.m.	72·1
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	82·2
4 p.m.	83·1

A TALK WITH SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

OUR London correspondent writes :—

I had a long and interesting talk a few evenings ago with Sir Richard Temple on Indian affairs in particular and political questions generally. Your late Governor, who is as energetic a member of Parliament as he was an Indian administrator, told me that he and others were engaged in keeping a House—it was during or shortly after the dinner hour—that is to say, he had promised the Government Whip not to go away unless informed that he might do so. Sir Richard takes kindly to Parliamentary life, though I fancied I detected a touch of sadness in what he said about India, as if he regretted that he was not still in the country for which he did so much and which did so much for him. It used to be thought that at one time he aspired to be Viceroy of India. I believe the assumption was justified, but, whatever his thoughts once were, I think he has given up all idea of filling that exalted position. If he were questioned about the matter, he would no doubt reply, that in spite of all we hear about the spread of Democracy this is essentially an aristocratic country, and that there was no chance of a Commoner being chosen for the Viceroyalty except in times of danger. If you reminded him that Sir John Lawrence was certainly not an aristocrat, Sir Richard would probably answer that his illustrious master owed his appointment solely to the fact that an exceptionally strong man was needed to deal with an exceptional state of things. I did venture to ask Sir Richard what he thought of the Marquis of Lansdowne as the successor of Lord Dufferin, but he avoided committing himself to any decided opinion. If he had thought highly of the selection made by Lord Salisbury, Sir Richard would have said so ; if he thought it was a bad one, loyalty to his party—and loyalty to his superiors always was and will be one of his strong points—would induce him to remain quiet. There was another reason, which I need not specify, for his reticence, but I shall perhaps not be doing him an injustice if I say that he like many other competent persons to whom I have spoken on the subject, thinks that to send out to India at a critical period like the present a man so comparatively little known and untried as the Marquis of Lansdowne is a rather bold experiment. This, so far as I can ascertain it, is the opinion of what may be called experts. Strong party men on the Conservative side, for reasons of another kind, either faintly approve or altogether condemn the appointment. If I might take the liberty of doing so, I should be inclined to include Sir Richard Temple in the former rather than the latter category.

With reference to Central Asian politics, Sir Richard spoke with considerable frankness, and as he is a recognised authority on this subject, your readers may be interested in learning what he had to say. I took no notes of our conversation, but my recollection is pretty clear. In the first place, he shares the opinion that the present situation of Continental affairs is full of danger to India. He holds that the outbreak of war in Europe would be the signal for a forward movement of the Russian forces in Central Asia. I asked Sir Richard what, in the event of that occurring, he would do if the supreme direction of affairs were in his hands. "Well," he said, "I would not send any of our troops to Herat. I would lend the Ameer as many of our officers as he might require, and supply him with ordnance and other *materiel*, but to send our men would produce jealousy, and be the greatest possible mistake. I would block the mouth of tha Khyber Pass, and if we had our army near enough to Kandahar to prevent the enemy passing that place, it would be impossible, absolutely impossible, for them to invade India. If I were in command of our forces, I would invite the Russians to combat at Kandahar. That is, where I think the battle should take place, and where it probably will take place. Then I would harass the enemy in other directions where their position is not invulnerable—Northern China, for example, and the Coast of Finland. The latter I know very well indeed, and I am persuaded that we could do Russia a great deal of injury there. It would be perfectly easy for us to capture Riga and other ports in the maritime provinces of Russia. But, of course, we ought to be most active in the Black Sea, and take the earliest opportunity of seizing Batoum. If we did all this, Russia would find that she had a tougher job than she bargained for." Sir Richard spoke with special emphasis as to how he thought the Russian attack, when it comes, should be met in India itself, and several times declared that he would guarantee to prevent the enemy penetrating through the passes if the entrance to the Khyber were blocked as he suggested, and he had his army near Kandahar to stop a hostile force from proceeding beyond that place. Sir Richard's information about the extension of the railway in the direction of Kandahar was, I thought, a little hazy, but he told me that he had heard nothing about it very lately, and that Parliamentary and School Board Work prevented his following Indian affairs so closely as he could wish. He thought the route suggested by himself had been somewhat departed from, but he was going to the India Office next day to get up the facts about the new taxation, and should then find out all about it.

MR. W. E. WYAT DROWNED.

YESTERDAY morning the Bombay and Persian S. N. Co.'s steamer Mobile brought to Bombay tidings of the death at sea of Mr. W. E. Wyat, the second officer of the same company's steamer Calder. Mr. Wyat was better known in connection with the pilot service, which he joined in April 1886. He remained in that service till the early part of this year, when he resigned. After his resignation he got himself employed in the above company. The Calder left Bombay for the Persian Gulf on the 21st February last; and this was Mr. Wyat's first trip with her in the company's service. From the time that he went on board he behaved in such an inexplicable manner at times that it was feared he was suffering mentally. The captain of the vessel, growing suspicious, kept an incessant watch over him. On the day of his death he conducted himself in a rational manner. Soon after dinner the cry of "man overboard" was heard. Immediately the engines were stopped and every effort to save him was resorted to, but to no purpose. He was not seen to rise again, which fact seemed to bear out the surmise that the deceased gentleman had premeditated and resolved to end his life in that way. Another little incident which we give for what it is worth also goes to throw a side light on Mr. Wyat's sorrowful end. It is this, that for some time before he threw up his former appointment he had been engaged to a young lady, and that as the irony of fate would have it he was to have been married to her on the same day that he lost his post. This is supposed to have preyed upon the mind of the deceased, and, indeed, preyed heavily, seeing how unexpected and sorrowful the result has been.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ballaarat, Captain E. Ashdown, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Eastward
Sir A Leppoc Cappell
Mrs Marsden
Mr Uma Sanvar Mirza
Rev and Mrs Westmacott
Major Welby
Mrs Picott
Mr J W Higgins and Son
Mr Brandt
Mr W Ellison and infant
Mr and Mrs J Robb
Miss Thompson
Mrs Johnston and child
Master Moyr
Mr G J S Hodgkinson
Mr Jagdir Sankir Mirza
Maj and Mrs Cameron and family
Mrs Orr
Capt Mumm
Mr and Mrs James Smith & Misses Smith
Mr Banerjee
Mr Bouvilain
Admiral Sir V. Hamilton
Mr Lent
Lieut Knapton
Mr J Folley
Mrs M G Lyttleton & child
Mr Ardeshir Jewanjee
Mr Leslie
Mr and Mrs Womack

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Ragunath Das Garge
Surg-Major C Cameron
Mr G T Meredith
Mr Elkington
Mr F W Badcock
Rev and Mrs A Williams
Mr and Mrs F Fryer
Mr E W Neish
Mr J C Doran
Mr Finkh
Mr and Mrs H J Porter

FOR MALTA.—Mr C H Neish

FOR SUEZ.

Lord Eustace Cecil
Mr Cecil.

A YOUNG man, named Owen, son of the Chief Interpreter of the Calcutta High Court, deliberately shot himself with a rifle on Sunday. A paper found in the unfortunate man's room contained these words :—" I am no use to myself or anybody else, I know it is sin ; but cannot help it."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Wednesday for the further consideration of the Bombay Municipal Bill and for the purpose of receiving two new Bills—(1) a Bill to further amend the Sind Village Officers' Act, and (2) a Bill to further amend the Bombay Local Boards' Act (1884) and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act (1884). There were present :—H. E. the Governor, H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Messrs. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., R. West, the Advocate-General, K. T. Telang, C.I.E., F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., J. R. Naylor, Rao Bahadur Washudev V. Barve, C.I.E., and P. M. Mehta, M.A.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor moved the second reading of the city of Bombay Municipal Bill, and in so doing said : Your Excellency,—In proposing the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal government of the city of Bombay, I do not think it is necessary that I should trouble the Council with many remarks. I explained, when asking the Council to read the Bill the first time, what its objects were. Since then, it has been very carefully considered and amended by the Select Committee appointed by the Council for this purpose, and the result of their labours is before us in the shape of an unusually lengthy report and of an amended Bill, which bears evidence on every page of it of the thoroughness of the Committee's work. The lamented death of Sir Maxwell Melvill reduced the numbers of the Select Committee from six to five, and it is a circumstance worthy of mention that of the five members of the Committee who remained the majority were Indian gentlemen. This is I believe, the first occasion in the history of this Council on which this has occurred. Another happy feature of the composition of the Select Committee is, that of the three Indian gentlemen who, with the late acting Advocate-General and myself, constituted it, one was a Hindu, one a Mahomedan, and the third was a Parsi. A more completely representative Committee could scarcely have been named on whatever principle nominations to this Council might be made ; and when I add that two of my Indian colleagues are members of the present Municipal Corporation, that one of them was for a considerable period the very highly respected chairman of that body, and that three of the members of the Committee were lawyers of long standing, who enjoy a large practice in the city of Bombay, I think I shall have said more than enough to satisfy the other honourable members of this Council that the Bill in the shape in which it has left the hands of the Select Committee is worthy, as to all matters on which the members of that Committee were unanimous, of their ready assent and acceptance. The Committee were greatly assisted in their labours by the very large amount of criticism to which the Bill has been subjected outside of this Council. Independently of the legal opinions of eminent solicitors and, in one instance, of counsel, which have been obtained and published regarding the provisions of the Bill, the Corporation forwarded to Government a very lengthy exposition of their views and wishes with regard to it, and an elaborate table of suggested additions and amendments. It was obviously impossible for the Select Committee, in their report, to give the reasons which led them either to adopt or not to adopt each of the innumerable suggestions thus submitted for their consideration ; but each one of those suggestions was carefully weighed and discussed and disposed of in accordance with the views of a majority. Your Excellency, the outcome of the Committee's labours appears to me to be that the scope, the form, and the general provisions of the Bill as introduced, have been accepted, but that large and important changes have been made in two directions. In the first place endeavour has been made to give to the citizens of Bombay, through their representatives, the Council and the Standing Committee, as large a measure of self-government as is compatible with the system of the institution with which we have to deal and with the safeguards ordinarily retained in legislation concerning local bodies. And in the second place, every provision of the Bill which may tend to the annoyance or inconvenience of residents of the city, or to the injury of their just rights and privileges, has been carefully reviewed for the purpose of so modifying it, or of hedging it in with such precautions, as to deprive it, as far as is reasonably possible, of any objectionable operation. I would like to say a few words on each of these two points. The test of the extent to which the Bill confers the right of self-government is to be sought in the powers with which it invests the Council and the Standing Committee. Honorable members are in possession of a set of printed tables, which exhibit the powers vested in each of the Municipal authorities and in Government under the existing law and under the amended Bill respectively. In the case of Government those tables show, that of the existing 49 powers which the Governor in Council exercises, 29 only have been continued to him under the Bill, 8 have been abrogated, 7 have been transferred to the Council, 3 to the Standing Committee and 2 to the Commissioner. Amongst the powers which have not been continued to Government are the following important ones : to disallow rules framed by the Corporation or the Town Council for the conduct of their business ; to appoint the chairman of the Town Council ; to prescribe new scales of rates and prices for water supply ; to sanction the rates of license-fees ; to sanction the construction of new water-works and the provision of new places for disposal of the dead. It is true that the Bill confers 21 new powers on Government, but these almost all concern matters which have no place at all in the present Municipal Acts. In only two instances are powers conferred by the Bill on Government which at present vest in the Corporation. These are (1) the appointment of auditors of the Municipal accounts, and (2) the sanctioning of rules for granting pensions to Municipal officers and servants ; and the transfer of each of these powers has been proposed for special reasons. The Municipal Corporation have under the present Acts only 19 powers expressly conferred upon them. Under the Bill, 58 are conferred on the Council, and of these, 15 have been continued out of the Corporation's present 19 powers. Of the remaining 4 powers of the Corporation under the existing law 2 have been transferred by the Bill, as I have just stated, to Government ; the other 2, which related to the carrying out of improvements in public streets and the enlargement of drains, have been transferred to the Commissioner, in accordance with the general principle that the entire executive power vests in that authority. The Town Council has 55 express powers under the present Acts. Of these 15 are transferred by the Bill to the Council and 11 to the Commissioner. Under the Bill, 80 powers are conferred on the Standing Committee, of which 52 are new powers not possessed by the Town Council. The Commissioner has 119 powers under the existing law. The Bill proposes to deprive him of 18 of these by transferring 4 to the Council, 13 to the Standing Committee and 1 to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Under the Bill, the Commissioner will have 183 powers, of which 82 will be such as he does not possess under the present law. Of these 82 powers, 65 are entirely new, *i. e.*, they do not exist at all in the present Act, 2 are transferred from Government, 4 from the Corporation and 10 from the Town Council. The 2 transferred from Government are such as can be exercised by the Commissioner with more convenience to the public than by Government. Of the 4 transferred from the Corporation, I have already explained that two belong to him as being a part of the executive power which vests solely in him. The other two relate to the disposal of Municipal property up to a limited value or extent, as to which the present Acts make no express provision, but the power of disposal vests, presumably, in the Corporation alone. The 10 powers transferred to the Commissioner from the Town Council are of a miscellaneous nature ; they are such as, for one reason or other, have appeared to vest more fittingly in the Commissioner than in the Standing Committee. In one instance, the transfer from the Town Council to the Commissioner is due to an oversight, which I shall ask the Council, when we are considering the Bill in detail, to set right. The redistribution of powers in the Bill has been made with reference to the principles explained in para. 51 of the Select Committee's report In the existing Acts it is difficult to trace any principle upon which powers were conferred on the several Municipal authorities. Hence it is inevitable that there should be many interchanges in the Bill. But the brief examination of the tables, into which I have entered clearly, indicates that the powers, both of the Council and of the Standing Committee, are very considerably increased by the Bill, partly by divesting Government and the Commissioner of powers hitherto vested in them and partly by conferring on those two bodies important new powers. It would occupy much time to pursue this subject in detail, and as honourable members have no doubt examined the Bill for themselves, it would serve no useful purpose for me to do so. I will only add on this point that the Bill, if it be passed in substantially its present shape, will add largely to the authority of the Council and of the Standing Committee, without depriving the Government on the one hand of the controlling power which should properly belong to some authority superior to the Council, or the Commissioner, on the other hand, of the several powers which, as the executive authority of the Municipality, it is essential for him to possess. With regard to the portions of the Bill which concern the convenience, rights and privileges of the people, it will be remembered that, when moving the first reading of the Bill, I specially invited the attention of native gentlemen, who interest themselves in the matter, to the provisions in the chapters relating to drainage, water-supply, buildings, and sanitation, with a view to the correction of anything in them which might be likely to operate with undue severity. My honorable friend, Mr. Telang, has given much consideration to these chapters, and we have introduced several amendments in them at his suggestion, which, I trust, will render their operation as little irksome to the people, whose interests my honorable friend has so much at heart as is possible. But after all is done which can reasonably be done in this direction, it is inevitable that large powers be left in the hands of the executive officers, and it will, of course, sometimes happen that those powers will be abused or used without due consideration. Against such a contingency the readiest remedy in a large city like Bombay is publicity, and with the rapidly growing intelligence of the citizens of Bombay, it is not probable, I think, that there will be much toleration of a misuse by executive Municipal officers and servants of the authority with which the law must necessarily invest them for the accomplishment of its purposes. But in large matters, where private rights and interests are likely to be effected by any measure which the Municipal Commissioner is minded to carry out, or by any order which he proposes to enforce, an additional safeguard can be obtained by requiring that he shall not take action without the previous approval of the Standing Committee. In many instances, therefore, the Select Committee have inserted this proviso, where it was not previously inserted ; and upon the whole it will, I think, be apparent to the Council that very little has been left undone by the Select Committee, which could be done, to render the executive provisions of the Bill reasonably unobjectionable. I am afraid that the large number of amendments, of which notice has been given for discussion when we proceed to consider the Bill in detail, may give rise to an impression that the work of the Select Committee is not by any means so complete as I have described it. I must, however, explain that some of those amendments relate to points which were not brought forward in Select Committee at all, and which, if they had been brought forward there, would probably have been satisfactorily disposed of by the Committee. The rest, of the amendments concern points which were very fully considered in Select Committee, but upon which we were unfortunately unable to come to an unanimous decision. The only course, in that case, was for the members of the Committee, who were in a minority, to reserve to themselves the right to take the opinions of the full Council on any disputed question, which they deemed to be of material importance. With regard to a Bill of such length and concerning matters of such great local interest as this one, it was to be expected that there would be great diversity of opinion ; and I esteem myself fortunate in having met with unanimity upon so large a portion of the measure as that is which is not challenged by any of the amendments before us. The proper time for stating my views upon the several amendments will be when they are moved and explained by the honourable members who have respectively given notice of them, and I will not now anticipate what I shall then have to say. My duty at present is to ask the Council to accept the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, as a measure which, subject to any alterations which may be hereafter imported into it by this Council, will adequately meet the wants of this large and ever-increasing city, will place its Municipal government upon a sound, effective and satisfactory footing, and will enhance the importance and power for good of the assembly, principally elected by the votes of the residents of the city, which is at the head of the Municipal constitution. I regret that the final views of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council upon the question of jurisdiction in Municipal civil cases, which is referred to in para. 64 of the Select Committee's report, have not yet been received. It is understood, however, that a letter from the Government of India is now on its way on the subject, and I hope that before the Council has completed the consideration of the Bill in detail, it will be possible to inform honorable members of the manner in which the legal difficulties in this matter are to be met. I beg now to purpose that the Bill No. 4 of 1887 be read a second time.

The Hon. Advocate-General said :Your Excellency,—I had not the advantage of being present when the Bill was introduced, but I should like to take the opportunity of saying a few words upon its general principles before we proceed to discuss its amendments in detail. I think it is necessary to be a member of the legal profession to appreciate a Bill of such immense complexity. I do not think there are ten men in the profession in England who would have ventured to undertake it. Therefore, I feel sure that the hon. member will not consider the amendments proposed to the Bill as involving any unfair criticism of the conclusions he has arrived at. I think it is only by the discussion of such amendments that one can reach a satisfactory result in dealing with such a complicated mass of details of the fact recited in the preamble that it is necessary to amend the Bill for the better government of Bombay, no man can feel more absolutely convinced than those who practise in the High Court and have struggled to arrive at an intelligent interpretation of the stratified series of enactments which at present exist. There are one or two sections on which no one can put any interpretation whatever, therefore we think it will be a great advantage to all of us, especially those who have to deal with the interpretation of those sections, to have intelligible sections substituted for them. I think this Bill halt, and unnecessarily so, between two opinions. The time will probably come hereafter when the Municipality will be able to conduct its own affairs entirely and may fairly claim to appoint such officers as the Municipal Commissioner. At present that power is not asked for, and it would be unwise to force upon the Municipality a power for which they have not asked. But I fear the result will be to introduce an element of friction into the Bill. We shall modify this as much as possible by amendments. It has been modified to a great extent by the Select Committee who, I think, have proceeded on a perfectly correct principle as to the distribution of powers, but that that division of powers has not in the opinion of members of the Council been completely carried out on the principle laid down by the Committee is evidenced by the various amendments proposed. Considering the immense complexity of the measure it would be crediting any man with superhuman powers to assume that the distribution of powers could obtain unqualified assent from all parties interested. It is too sanguine to suppose that the distribution made by this Council will do it, but I hope we shall go a long way towards it, and by the time the Bill leaves the Council the various functionaries will have those powers allotted to them which the 51st section and the report of the Select Committee suggest they should have. I do not think this is the time, as Mr. Naylor said, to consider the amendments in detail. But, perhaps, it may be as well to say something on the principle of the amendments. Those I propose myself fall into three classes—the first being on the question of constitution. I had the misfortune of not being able to agree with the names the honorable member, who drafted the Bill, has given to the Municipal body. I purpose moving, and in this I shall have the support of everybody in Bombay, whether European or native, with whom I have conversed on the subject, that instead of styling the Municipal body the Town Council it shall be called the Corporation, and I think I shall be able to show when we come to details that it is owing to a misapprehension of the English law and practise on the subject that any change was made in that respect. I am in favour of calling the Town Council the Standing Committee of the Corporation. That change of designation emphasises a very important constitutional point. I think a very great deal of harm was done by the old name. There is a great deal in a name, a very high authority to the contrary notwithstanding, and the designation of Town Council very often led it to consider itself a sort of House of Lords—a distinct body from the Corporation, and occasionally at rivalry with it. I agree with the hon. member that the position they should occupy is that which the change of name will provide. I propose a further change of name. I do not know whether it will meet with the approval of the Council, but in order to bring into prominence what I consider is the true position, I propose to restore the old name of mayor instead of either chairman or president. It existed in this city many years before either president or chairman were ever dreamt of, and this would bring the nomenclature into unison with that prevailing not only in England, but on the continent of Europe. Then there is a second class of amendments I have to move, the object of which is to effectuate the distinctions which the committee has drawn as to the assignation of powers and to correct the assignation whennot in accordance with that principle. I have a third class of amendments which refers to the interests of the general body of citizens, whom the honourable member has already mentioned, who have no official representative. A great deal has been done for them, but more remains to be done. These amendments refer to certain matters of law—matters which have been forced upon my attention by what I have myself seen in the High Court—the harsh way in which certain provisions, which are reintroduced in the present Bill, are at present worked, and the manner in which the private interest of private persons has been sacrificed without any corresponding advantage to the Municipality. The excessive powers given have frequently led the Municipality into disastrous litigation, and the High Court has had to correct its errors in the exercise of the too extensive powers under existing Acts.

The Hon. Pherozshah M. Mehta said : My Lord,—The Bill for the Council is of such great importance, as well as of such great local and general interest, and is so likely, if passed into law, to enjoy a tenure of some permanency, that I think it desirable that I should state the reasons for which I find myself able to vote for its second reading. I believe there are still several objectionable features clinging to it in emerging from the operation which it has undergone at the hands of the Select Committee. But I have great faith in the liberal tendencies of your Lordship's Government, and I am extremely hopeful that the detailed discussion in Council will succeed in removing a great many of these objectionable features. The Bill has been introduced for the purpose of accomplishing two main objects. One of them is the consolidation of the several Municipal enactments ay spread over the statute-book and t of the different provisions on a logic- matic method. With regard to this nk your Lordship's Government may well ce themselves on the excellence and thor- of the work done in this respect by the member in charge of this Bill. I should preferred to have left it to so y hon. members whom I see before me infin- y better qualified than myself to speak on this point. But I have had practical experience of the difficulties and inconveniences of the present state of the Municipal law in regard to order and arrangement, and I have had the opportunity of closely and minutely studying the Bill when in Select Committee. I think it is therefore not inappropriate that I should bear my testimony, for whatever it may be worth, to the success with which the task of consolidation and arrangement has been performed. Such a work required great ability and great industry, and both seem to me to have been unsparingly bestowed to make it as complete as possible. I anticipate, my Lord, great benefits, and advantages from it in the way of easily understanding and working the law. But, my Lord, I should have unhesitatingly sacrificed all these benefits and advantages if the Bill was to pass as originally framed and introduced in Council. For, in its original form I cannot but regard it as a distinctly retrograde measure. I am aware that this description of it is disputed. But that it is a true and correct description can, I think, be shown without much difficulty. The constitutional portion of our Municipal law is rightly considered to be its most important portion, it is the keystone of the whole arch, for, however, excellent and elaborate the other provisions, they would be useless unless the forces to work them were properly and judiciously organized. Now, it can be affirmed without fear of serious contradiction that the constitutional lines on which our Municipal administration has been carried on since the present Act was passed have been these :—That the Corporation, with the help of the Town Council, was the supreme administrative body, with the Commissioner as its sole executive officer invested with full executive power and responsibility, that the Corporation had the fullest control over the Budget, which it exercised, not simply generally, but by constant criticism and supervision, and in a way to bring home to the Commissioner that he was constantly responsible to the Corporation for the due discharge of his duties. Whether fully or clearly expressed in the Act or not, these have been the lines on which the Municipal administration of the last fifteen years has been conducted. If we may judge from the debate that took place in Council on the Bill of 1872, something like this was intended by its framers. In the somewhat animated debate that took place on the third reading of that Bill, Mr. Rogers, then one of the Executive Council, explained that "a great deal of the mistrust as to the power of the Municipal Commissioner has, I think, arisen from the wording of section 42, but the words "entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of this Act shall be vested in the Commissioner do not mean to imply that he can do as he likes. He is simply the executive officer of the Corporation, with the power to carry out all that he is ordered to do by the Corporation, who must provide him with the necessary funds." The measure of 1872 was brought in, because the previous constitutions provided by Act 2 of 1865 had signally broken down. And when I say that the present Bill in its original form was a retrograde measure, what I substantialy mean to say is that it goes back to the discredited principles of 1865, in regard to the position of the Commissioner in the constitutional scheme. The statement of the constitutional principles of the Bill bears a remarkable resemblance to the statement of the principles of the Act of 1865. It is clear from the statement of objects and reasons, as well as the speech of the hon'ble member in introducing the Bill that its object and intention was to place the Municipal administration of the city in the hands of the Commissioner, controlled only generally by "the power of the purse" given to the Corporation. It was frankly admitted by the hon'ble member in the discussion in the Select Committee that it was intended the Corporation were to have no powers of criticism, initiation, or supervision, and that after the Budget grants were sanctioned, the less they met and talked the better. It is impossible not to be reminded by this account of the constitutional scheme of the Bill, of the striking resemblance it bears to the account given of the constitutional scheme of the Act of 1865. The Hon'ble Mr. Cassels, who introduced the Bill of 1865, described the Municipal constitution that was to be created by it in the following words :—"This Bill vests all Municipal property in Bombay in the Bench of Justices which is for this purpose made a body corporate, having perpetual succession and a Common Seal. The justices will, therefore, exercise complete control over the Municipal fund, and the Commissioner will annually submit to the Bench a budget of estimated receipts and disbursements which the Bench may alter or modify as they deem fit, and after the Budget has been voted, no new works are to be commenced by the Commissioner without further order from the Bench. In this manner the justices will hold the purse strings, and will exercise a minute supervision over the details of all income and expenditure; but they will not be allowed so far to interfere with the responsible executive officer as to order any works to be undertaken which he has not first proposed, the initiative in this respect being reserved for the Commissioner. But should the Commissoner not faithfully and energetically perform his duties, he can at any time be removed on a suitable representation from the Bench." This passage may well be accepted as a brief *resume* of the constitutional features and the arguments in their support, of the present Bill as originally introduced. Thus, I think, it cannot be gainsaid that so far it must be regarded as a retrograde measure, endeavouring to go back from the principles of the legislation of 1872 tc those of the legislation of 1865. Now, my Lord, I am ready to admit that it may be wise sometimes to retrace steps in the light of experience. Then, let us see how the constitution on the lines described by Mr. Cassels worked in actual practice, how the power of the purse was sufficient to restrain the Commissioner. Everything was done to secure it a fair trial. One of the ablest officers of the Bombay Civil Service was appointed Commissioner. The Bench was at the time composed of some of the wealthiest, the most educated and the most enlightened members of the Bombay community, European and native. And what was the result? I believe some at least of the hon'ble members of this Council cannot have forgotten the intense excitement in which the whole city was thrown in 1871 by the complete, and according to some, most disastrous, financial breakdown of the system. I well remember the great meetings that were held in the Town Hall to consider the situation, and the sensation that was created when the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Bench, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, got up and announced that the Minicipality were bankrupt! I was one of those who in those days at the risk of incurring some unpopularity, or rather the certainty of it, tried to obtain recognition of the services which the Commissioner had undoubtedly performed, but after the enquiries made by Mr. Hope's Committee, it was impossible to deny that the system had ended in a complete financial failure, and that it was abundantly established that the general power of the purse and the control of the Budget had by themselves proved utterly impotent to hold the Commissioner within legal bounds, and to restrain him from bringing the city to the very brink of bankruptcy. Such was the proved result of the legislation of 1865 after a trial of six years. Let us now turn to the results of the legislation of 1872, with an elected Corporation and a Commissioner, no longer its master, but its servant after a trial now of 15 years. The Council need not be alarmed that I will detain it by a repetition of the numerous acknowledgments of its signal success, elicited from all quarters, and especially from the successive heads of this Government, as well as of the Government of India. The Hon'ble Mr. Naylor has himself fully admitted it. But he seems to labour under the impression, which, I know, is popular in some quarters that the credit of this success is mainly due to the Commissioner. "The great success of the administration of the last 20 years," said the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor in his introductory speech, "is no doubt very largely due to the fact that the entire executive power and responsibility have been vested in the Commissioner who is an officer specially selected by Government for this very important and difficult post." The true history, however, of this success is very different. We have seen that the result of the administration of the first six years was failure, and disaster brought about by the exceptionally able officer selected by Government to wield the entire executive power and responsibility. With regard to the last 15 years, I emphatically say that the success has been due to the fact that the Corporation has exercised constant control, criticism and supervision, and in many important matters, to their direct initiation. I am aware, my Lord, of the charge not unfrequently made against the Corporation of more talk than work. I cannot help saying that nothing can be more a superficial view of the matter. It may be quite true that we sometimes do talk a certain amount of nonsense, but where on earth is the body or assembly free from this failure? And is it not that it is generally after wading through a certain amount of confusion of thought and knowledge that you ultimately arrive at sound and practical conclusions? The success of the Municipal administration for the last 15 years is, in spite of its alleged talking proclivities, due to the Corporation in three ways :—1st, it has prevented the Commissioner from embarking hasty, ill considered and inappropriate schemes by its constant criticism. The fear of this criticism, reasonable and unreasonable, has done more useful negative work than is generally known or imagined. 2ndly, it has introduced great forms in the executive departments. And 3rdly, it has directly initiated great undertakings for the improvement and sanitation of the city I lliw mention only twoor three of the most important instances. The reorganization of the Assessment Department has been justly recognized as one of the most important events of Mr. Ollivant's administration, bringing a very large increase of revenue. Now it is not generally known that this reorganization was forced on the executive by the action of the Corporation, led by one of their members, now unhappily deceased, the late Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, whose persistent efforts to expose the shortcomings of the department were at first strenuously opposed. A reform in the engineering department was brought about in the same way. The greatest work that the Corporation has yet undertaken—the construction of the Tansa Water Works, was undertaken by it, not at the initiation of the Municipal Commissioner, but of one of its own members. I could multiply these instances, but I think I have said enough to show that the credit of this remarkable success justly belongs in the main to the constitutional scheme under which the Corporation carries on the administration by the hands of its executive officer, constantly and continuously controlling, criticizing, supervising and directing him. To revert from a scheme of such promise and performance to the discredited principles of the Act of 1865 would be a blunder indeed. But I am afraid, my Lord, I have taken up the time of the Council by talking of a dream that is dreamed and gone. Now a change has come over the spirit of the dream, and I am glad to acknowledge that the Bill, as it comes back amended in Select Committee, is framed on sound constitutional principles. I can even go further and say that the amended Bill has fully and clearly embodied the principles which were perhaps only timidly and tentatively indicated in the Act of 1872. In my opinion, my Lord, the constitutional part of the Bill, is now placed upon a satisfactory footing. When I say that, I do not forget that there are several objectionable features clinging to it as I have said before. The proper time to refer to them in detail will come when the Council proceeds to the detailed discussion of the Bill. But I think, my Lord, I should now refer to two or three of the most important, as they may be said to affect the principle of the Bill. One of the most important of these is contained in sec. 65, which I consider the keystone of the constitutional part of the Bill. Clause 3 (c) of that section gives over the whole power of the Corporation to the Commissioner in cases of what are called pressing emergency. In the first place, such a provision is excessive, even for the purpose for which it is designed, for it is difficult to conceive any case of emergency in which the Commissioner can possibly require to exercise all the powers of the Corporation, for instance, that of levying taxes, &c. In the second place, such a provision has not shown to be necessary by experience; no Corporation would refuse to testify the acts of a Commissioner in a case of real emergency. The bursting of the Vehar dam is usually cited for the necessity of such a power, but the Corporation immediately sanctioned whatever was required to be done. On the other hand, experience has shown that such a power is liable to extraordinary abuse. It happens that just as there is a case the one way, there is a case the other. I am aware that the power is to be exercised subject to the sanction of the Town Council. Now, my Lord, the Commissioner in 1883 actually got the Town Council to pass this resolution, which I quote from the record of that year :"That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment, from surplus cash balance, of Rs. 2,768, to meet the cost of the following works urgently required for the new Police Quarters at Byculla :—Screen wall for women's latrines, Rs, 390; rebuilding boundary wall fallen down at the Jewish Synagogue and forming wall of lean-to sheds, Rs. 544; pavement and drain required for waste water after the cleaning down of fire-engine, Rs. 112; roof to covered way between the main stable, Rs. 685; venetians to Police Commissioner's Office, Rs. 127; roofing verandah in front of guard room Rs. 910; total Rs. 2,768." My Lord, I think this shows that such a power is liable to be abused for irregular action. The next most important feature of an objectional character is contained in section 37. clauses u. and v, and is in reference to the position of the Commissioner in the Corporation. Section 43 of the present Act provides that the Commissioner shall have the right of being present at all meetings of the Corporation, but he shall not be at liberty to vote upon a resolution. The Bill as originally framed qualified him to be a member of the Corporation for all purposes. This was strongly objected to in the Select Committee, and it was decided to abandon the proviso. But it seems that the majority of the Committee were disposed to poke at a little fun at the other members, and after withdrawing the original proviso, they straightway proceeded to present them with a hydra-headed monster, they gave powers in clause V., by which the Commissioner was made into a wonderful embodiment of 72 members rolled up in one. He could jump up immediately a member sat down, to answer him and correct him. But seriously, my Lord, those who have any experience of managing meetings know that such a privilege would be subversive of all order and discipline, and such a Commissioner would be an intolerable nuisance. Then, my Lord, I object most strenuously to the portion of the Bill creating a Deputy Commissioner. It utterly mars the integrity of the constitutional scheme which renders the Commissioner the sole executive officer for the purpose of attaching to him sole responsibility. If it is made out that there is more work thrown on the Commissioner than he can attend to, the remedy is to give him the necessary assistance in whatever departments he may require it. The creation of a Deputy Commissioner would be only destructive of his proper position and responsibility in the constitutional scheme. These are some of the most objectionable features still surviving, but I trust that the detailed discussion in Council will lead to their elimination. Before I conclude, I should like to say a word as to the proposal of vesting executive power in sub-committees of the Council, with the Commissioner as chairman. It is said that this proposal was rejected, because the citizens of Bombay are diffident as to their capacity for real local self-government. Such is not the reason, however, I have been connected with the discussion of this question ever since 1871. In the public discussions of that time, the reformers asked for an executive Town Council. I then ventured to point out that such a remedy would be worse than the disease in a paper I read on the Municipal reform question of 1871 before the Bombay Branch of the East-Indian Association. The matter was again discussed in 1884, by the Corporation, and again when the first draft of the Bill was sent to it by Government. I took an active part in the discussions on both occasions, and the proposal I have referred to was rejected, not because we were diffident of the capacity of real local self-government, but because it was held that real local self-government did not consist in the direct exercise of executive powers by the Corporation by themselves or by committees. It is now, my Lord, nearly five years since the Corporation embarked on the enterprise of obtaining a further extension and strengthening of their free Municipal institutions. They were well justified in their ambition, for it is now matter of history that it was their success that suggested and secured for the whole of India the remarkable development of local self-government that was inaugurated in the time of the late Viceroy. They appointed committees, they worked hard at it themselves, and they sent up representations to Government. At one time matters looked rather gloomy. It seemed as if they were destined to look as foolish as the discontented frogs in the fable who went to pray to the gods for something better than king Log. But the alarm was only momentary. Such fears are now altogether dissipated. With the Bill in its amended form and as I trust it will be further amended in Council, the citizens of Bombay will have good reason to be thankful to your Lordship's Government for a measure which will embody provisions for further extending and strengthening their Municipal institution as wisely and liberally conceded, as I may be pardoned for saying with some pride, they will have been richly deserved.

The Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., said: Your Excellency,—In this Bill, when first introduced into Council by Mr. Naylor, I took no part in the debate that followed. In the first place I felt that some of my colleagues had a much more intimate knowledge of municipal matters than myself, and were much better able to express the views of the public and the Corporation. Secondly, I knew it was your Excellency's intention not to hurry matters, but to give ample time for members of the Corporation, the press, and the public to give expression to their views, and to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. Although I have not had the privilege of being a member of the Corporation, I, in common with every intelligent citizen of Bombay, have taken a great interest indirectly in municipal affairs. I have always kept myself conversant through the public press with the debates, although I have often been told that the debates in the Corporation are considerably cut down. Yet I have never thought, as far as I could judge, that there was more talking than was absolutely necessary to bring out the fullest information regarding the various subjects under discussion. I have had the advantage of conversation and discussion from time to time with those who are interested in municipal matters in Bombay. At first I thought that forming a series of committees with the Municipal Commissioner as chairman there would be the means of educating the members in the details of municipal work. But that proposal did not find favour with the members of the Corporation at that time, and I have come to the conclusion that they were right in the opinion they arrived at. I think it evident that the Commissioner, sitting permanently as chairman of all committees, would have a very preponderating influence, and therefore it would not be wise to give him in that form so much power. It was a new departure upon fresh lines. Afterwards, as I understand, Mr. Ollivant was sent to Poona to prepare a Bill, and I have heard it stated by some gentlemen of the Corporation that it was on the clear understanding that he should prepare a Bill according to the views of the Corporation, and that he prepared it as he thought was best calculated to carry out the good government and efficient administration of the city, and I think, putting myself in his place, I could sympathise with him. He was a zealous, hard-working officer, anxious to do well for the city, and I believe what he wanted to do was wise. But while I can quite understand Mr. Ollivant's position, I do think in the statement of objects and reasons there is no sound cause given why the Bill, as first brought forward by Mr. Naylor, should have been accepted by Government. My reason for thinking so is that there is something to say for standing still, but not much; absolutely nothing for moving backwards, but still more for progressing. I could but regard it as a retrograde measure. But a Select Committee has gone very carefully into it and largely modified and improved it, still I am inclined to agree with Mr. Latham that it is now somewhat faulty. It does not seem to be either fish, flesh nor fowl, and it would be well if the Council modified it further. I do not propose to detain the Council by going into the clauses *seriatim*, I will only state generally that it is possible to so amend the Bill as to give the Corporation fuller powers without interfering with the full executive control of the Commissioner. I should like to make one or two remarks with regard to other parts of the Bill, which will no doubt be dealt with in the amendments to be brought forward. I should like to touch shortly and briefly that I do not see any necessity for giving the powers of the Council into the hands of the Commissioner in cases of emergency, as I do not believe that any case of this kind would render such a transfer of power necessary. Another matter in which I also agree with Mr. Mehta is in regard to giving the Commissioner the power to speak more than once or to move resolutions. I think it is very necessary he should be present at the meetings, and that he should put facts exactly as they are in his possession before the Council, but I do not deem it necessary for him to speak more than once unless specially asked to do so by the chairman. I see the Bill makes provision for the Commissioner being a member of H. E.'s Council and the Port Trust. I do not think any one will pretend to say that, being a member of the Legislative Council, entails such arduous duties that a man's health is likely to be broken down by their preformance; but I cannot see the use of making him a member of the Legislative Council any more than there would be in making either the Police Commissioner, the Presidency Magistrate, or the chairman of the Port Trustees members of the Council. There is a very great deal of work done by the Port Trustees, and a large part of it has nothing to do with municipal matters. It is no doubt an advantage for the Trustees to have among them a gentleman of the talent and ability of the Municipal Commissioner, but I cannot see that this would be of any benefit to the Municipality. I know my own opinion is held by the chairman of the Port Trustees, and after five years' practical experience of the Port Trust, I know that there is very little indeed which calls for the assistance of the Municipal Commissioner. As far as municipal work is concerned correspondence has not been diminished by his presence, and would not be increased if he were away. I think also another matter in the Bill requires attention. I see it has been repeatedly touched upon at the Corporation meetings, and that is that the Municipal Commissioner should be bound to produce papers when asked for. I cannot conceive there can be any occasion on which, if he were asked for papers, it would very much interfere with the work of the Corporation if he were to produce them. On the contrary, their non-production might seriously interfere with the interests of the city. Discretion as to their production should be left in the hands of the Council and not in the hands of the Commissioner. I come to another part of the Bill having reference to the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer. Any one who has had any thing to do with large concerns, must be fully aware of the immense importance of having one executive head—it is absolutely necessary for the working of any large concern, and considering the relationship between the Health Officer, the Executive Engineer, and the Commissioner, to make him their head, and the man to whom all matters should be referred, and through whom they must approach the Council. I can understand occasions arising in which it mighht not work advantageously for the good of the Municipality. For instance, I can imagine a case in which the Municipal Commissioner wishes certain work done, in a certain way by the Executive Engineer, but the latter, holding contrary views as to the manner in which it should be carried out, might not be able to have them reach the ears of the Corporation who, if they were acquainted with both sides of the question, might favour the opinion of the Engineer. Therefore, making due provision for constituting the Commissioner the head, it would be wise to have some means by which the Engineer should approach the Corporation when he desired to do so. The Health Officer has that power, and I never heard that it worked badly. Your Excellency, I should like to say a few words as to the control of the Budget. My own opinion is that all unexpended balances should lapse at the end of the year and be dealt with in the new Budget. My reason for thinking so is that by so doing you keep all works in progress prominently before the members of the Corporation. I believe it good for the welfare of Bombay and the benefit of the ratepayers that unexpended balances should lapse. While I am also of opinion that transfers above Rs. 500 from one Budget to another should not be expended without the sanction of the Corporation. With regard to the Controller I share the opinion which I have several times heard expressed by the Corporation, namely, that he should be independent of the gentleman whose accounts he controls. I think this is very necessary. It is done by all public bodies with which I am acquainted. He is appointed by the Council and should be responsible to the Council, and in this way a thorough check is kept on the Municipal accounts. Regarding chapter 20 I should like to observe that I agree with the absolute necessity of Government retaining that control in their own hands. I am certain that Government will not seek to interfere except in very grave cases, and the less Government interferes the better, because I believe Bombay will be best managed by the ratepayers themselves. At the same time, however, I must add, that when Government wish to approach a municipal officer for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the work of the Municipality they should do so through the Council and through the Council only. Your Excellency, I have heard it said that if the Bill should be so amended as to bring it into consonance with the views of the Corporation, that it would be very difficult indeed to get a member of H. M.'s Civil Service to serve as Municipal Commissioner. I cannot conceive why that should be so. Any man might be proud of such a position, and I do not think Government will ever find any difficulty in getting a suitable man when wanted to occupy that position. I may say that should this surmise be well founded I am not sure that it would not be possible to find a man well fitted to take the post. A member of the Civil Service coming to Bombay for the first time has still a great deal to learn, and must learn it at the expense of the Corporation and ratepayers. But it is quite possible to go into a wider field and get a man with the necessary knowledge and experience who in previous years has obtained that knowledge and experience at the expense of some one else. I have also heard it said that if the Bill be passed as amended in consonance with the views of the Corporation that the Municipal affairs of Bombay will not be properly managed. Your Excellency, I take leave to doubt this. I think any one who has watched the conduct of municipal affairs in Bombay during the past ten years must have been exceedingly pleased with the steadily increasing business capacity shown by the members of the Corporation. I think that they show greater accuracy in debate and that the debates are less prolonged than formerly. And I have never heard it said that any work sent up by the Commissioner to the Council or Corporation has ever been unduly delayed. I believe there are no arrears of work. My Lord, I believe, if the Bill be passed in its present form, it may ere long give rise to friction and dissatisfaction, and lead to a call for fresh legislation. But I am of opinion that if this Council pass the Bill in keeping with the views expressed by the Corporation, the representatives of the ratepayers, it will remain for many years to come a monument of wise and liberal and far-seeing legislation.

The Hon. Raymond West said: Your Excellency,—When recently I had the honour of being made a member of your Excellency's Government,—the subject which is a very important and wide one was wholly new to me. But under the able instruction and the valuable suggestions of my honourable friend, Mr. Naylor, I have endeavoured to gather a general idea of the ruling principles of that measure. I think that with the modification it has received at the hands of the Committee it may generally be accepted as one which will not only carry out the views of the Government for the amelioration of the Municipal condition of Bombay, but will afford the citizens of Bombay a better means of transacting public business and give them a greater interest in Municipal affairs than they have hitherto had. I am therefore much gratified to find so great a consensus of opinion on the part of independent members of this Council, favourable to the general principles embodied in it, especially as they have been more or less modified by the recommendation of the Select Committee. For my own part I think here are two or three important places in which a concession to public opinion may properly be made, more especially as your Excellency's Government on fuller consideration of the Bill in its varied aspects and its connection with the general system of administration, has arrived at the conclusion that these changes are in themselves desirable. The general principle of the Bill, however, is apparently recognised and it this that the legislative and initiative force of the constitution is centred in the Municipality. It is they who are to organise the policy of the city but the executive power is to be vested in and exercised by the Municipal Commissioner. When one comes to details one will find this measure, as in every measure, points in which it is impossible to say where darkness buds into day or day into darkness. You will find some matters which will in the opinion of some will fall within the jurisdiction of the Corporation, which, from another point of view, will fall under the cognisance of the Commissioner. What is wanted is that business shall be promoted rather than obstructed. But I apprehend that no amount of legislation can anticipate all the uncertainties of the future. Cases in which there will be confliction of authority are inevitable. I believe, however, that H. E.'s Council is prepared to give the fullest attention to the amendments, which are extremely numerous. In some instances they are not quite irreconcilable with one another, and it would be better if members would confer together as to what is to be done, so that some time may be saved what are given notice of by more than one member might be arranged. Such as are likely to be carried are those which are consistent with the Bill; the measure may well be passed and it will a honour to the very able and distinguished gentleman who has brought it before this Council.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor: Without wishing to detain the Council at all, I may say that it does not appear to be necessary to anticipate what I shall have to say in reply to the various amendments to the Bill, therefore I think I shall be saving the time of the Council if I reserve my remarks till those amendments have been submitted. With regard to the Bill, as originally introduced, I should like to say in the absence of Mr. Ollivant who contributed so largely to the completeness of the Bill, that certainly nothing was further from his mind than to frame it for the convenience of himself. I have not the least reason to suppose that he for a moment lost sight of the fact that he was delegated by the Corporation. He did his best to produce such a measure as would be satisfactory to all parties and for the good of the city in the Bill which was first produced. As to its present form I can only repeat what I said when it was brought forward that our object was as far our power went to introduce a Bill which would perpetuate the present system shorn of all its difficulties which give rise to friction and misunderstanding.

The Bill was then read a second time and the hon. members adjourned for lunch.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, MARCH. 8.)

THE following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 18th Feb 1888:—30th Regt Bo Infy—Qr Mr Havaldar Salik Ram to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Wali Muhammad, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for six months: Lieut-Col A L McNair, S C, Commdt, 7th Bo Cavy.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs for one year: Col G A Jacob, Staff Corps, Supt Army Schools.

The following extracts from the *London Gazette*, dated 14th Feb. 1888, pages 968 and 969, are republished:—

"Indian Local Service.—Col Arthur Phelps, Bo Infy, to be Major-Genl, dated 13th Jan, 1888.

"INDIA OFFICE, 14th February 1888.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces by the Governments in India:—

Bombay Staff Corps.—To be Lieut Colonels—Major A M Hogg, dated 12th Dec 1887, Major F W Joseph, dated 18th Dec 1887; and Major J B Lawrence, dated 18th Dec 1887.

Bombay Infantry—To be Lieut Col—Major M W Stevens; dated 27th Dec 1887.

The following General Order by the Govt of India, No. 173, dated 2nd March 1888, is republished:—

Ordnance Department.—The tenure of the appointment of Assist Supdt of Factories held by Major P F M Baddeley, R A, is extended to the 21st March 1891.

The following General Order by the Govt of India, No. 174, dated 2nd March 1888, is republished:—Ordnance Department.—Lieut E S F Walker, R A, Ordnance Officer, 4th class and offg Assist Supdt of Factories, to be an Assist Supdt of Factories, with effect from the 13th Feb 1888 vice Capt R H Mahon, R A, resigned; and Lieut F A L Powell, R A, offg Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 13th Feb 1888, vice Lieut Walker.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut-Col M F Cousmaker, S C, fourteen days, private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize marriages under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, No. XV of 1872, is hereby granted to the Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church named below:—Rev J E Robinson, Rev H C Stuntz, Rev E F Frease and Rev C E Delamater.

The Rev A W Baynham, M A, Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P S V Fitzgerald, Fourth Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Col H. N. Reevees, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 16th of March 1888, or the date on which he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col F M Hunter, CB, CSI, on his return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, until further orders.

The following Notification by the Govr of India in the Foreign Dept is republished:—With reference to Foreign Dept Notification No 155-G, of the 26th Jan 1888, Mr Franz Stockinger, Consul-General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 13th Feb 1888.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Batty is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh till further orders.

Mr C N Hall, Jailor of the Shikarpur Dist Jail, has been appointed to act as Supt of that jail, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgn H P Dimmock, or till further orders.

Mr F H Warden, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Broach, is allowed leave on private affairs for six months from the date on which he may be relieved.

The Hon J R Nayler, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed furlough for one year, seven months and fourteen days from the 18th May next.

Rao Saheb Anandrao Krishna Kothare, Acting First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia in the Khandesh Dist, is invested with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts as may be referred to him by the Dist Judge of Khandesh.

RaoSaheb Anandrao Krishna Kothare is also invested, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Bappaji Balkrishna, residing at Dhulia in the Khandesh Dist, to be a member of the Bench of Magistrates at Dhulia vice Khan Saheb Ardesar Jehangir Parakh, and to confer upon him, within the municipal limits of that town, the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class under the said Code.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sowani assumed charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yaval in the Khandesh Dist on the 21st ult.

Rao Bahadur Narhar Gadadhar Fadke assumed charge of the office of first class Subordinate Judge for the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts on the 21st ult.

Mr Temaras Naoroji Sanjana assumed charge of tho second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Chiplun in the Ratnagiri Dist on the 23rd ult.

Mr Jehangir K N Kabraji, Assist Coll in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F G Selby, B A, to act as principal, Rajkumar College, in the second Grade of the Educational Depart during the absence of Mr C Macnaghten, M A, or till further orders.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 1534, dated 3rd Oct 1887, it is hereby notified that Mr F G Selby, BA, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Deccan College, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State to return to duty within the period of his leave

Rao Saheb S R Savadi received charge of the office of the Depy Educational Inspr, Bijapur Sub-division, on the 25th Jan 1888.

Mr Kaikhusru Kuverji Kapadia, M A, assumed charge of the office of the Actg Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, on the 16th Feb last.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are confirmed in their respective appointments in the Registration Dept:—

Ahmednagar District—Mr Sakharam Hari, fifth grade Sub-Registrar of Shevgaon; and Mr Ganesh Ramchandra, seventh grade Sub Registrar of Shrigonda.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C P B Wiltshire, C S, to act as Collr and Magistrate of the district of Belgaum, Dist Registrar, Belgaum, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Belgaum Dist during the absence of Mr J F Muir, C S, or till further orders.

Mr J Davidson, C S, First Assist Collr, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twelve days from 19th March 1888.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Nasik District—Mr Eknath Sakharam, Offg Sub-Registrar of Baglan, from 12 Dec 1887 to 5th Feb 1888 Mr Pandurang Tukaram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Malegaon, from 11th to 25th Jan 1888; and Mr Kashinath Shridhar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Chandor, from 17th to 22nd Jan 1888.

Ratnagiri District—Mr. Bhargav Vishvanath, Offg Sub-Registrar of Chiplun, from 4th to 10th June 1887. Mr Vasudev Atmaram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Chiplun, from 11th June to 4th Dec 1887; Mr. Goraksavant Anasavant, Offg Sub-Registrar of Sangameshvar, from 8th to 15th June 1887; and Mr Bhargav Vishvanath, Offg Sub-Registrar of Sangameshvar, from 16th June 1887 to 5th Feb 1888.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept:—Mr. Manjunath Subrao, second grade Sub-Registrar of Honavar, to be first grade Sub-Registrar of Kumta; Mr Rangappa Subrao, second grade Sub-Registrar of Sirsi, to be second grade Sub-Registrar of Honavar; Mr Shanta Rayappa, second grade Sub-Registrar of Karwar, to be second grade Sub-Registrar of Sirsi; Mr Krishnaji Venkatraman third grade Sub-Registrar of Haliyal, to be second grade Sub-Registrar of Karwar; Mr Lakshmi-narayan Sheshgiri, fourth grade Sub-Registrar of Yellapur, to be third grade Sub-Registrar of Haliyal; and Mr Krishnaji Balaji, seventh grade Sub-Registrar of Supa, to be Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Yellapur.

Surat District.—Mr. Bhaidas Dulabdas, Offg Sub-Registrar of Surat, from 21st to 24th July 1887, from 1st to 5th Dec 1887, and from 13th to 15th Jan 1888; Mr Chunilal Kahandas, Offg Sub-Registrar of Olpad, on 21st July 1887 and from 15th to 18th Aug 1887; Mr Narsupant Chintaman, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bulsar, from 11th to 15th Sep 1887; Mr Harilal Sampatrai, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bardoli, from 24th July to 1st Aug 1887, from 29th Sept to 22nd Oct 1887 and from 14 to 18th Dec 1887; Mr Govindrao Raoji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bardoli, from 9th to 11th Jan 1888; Mr Kasanji Ranchhodji Offg Sub-Registrar of Pardi, from 31st July to 4th Aug 1887, on 13th and 14th Aug 1887, on 15th Nov 1887, and from 13th to 15th Jan 1888; Mr Chhotalal Himatram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Chikhli from 18th to 26th Sep 1887; and Mr. Maduram Kevalram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Mandvi, from 14th to 21st Oct 1887.

Kaira District—Mr Tribhovan Amthalal, Offg Sub-Registrar of Thasra, from 18th to 24th Jan 1888; and Mr Mulji Trikamdas, Offg Sub-Registrar of Nadiad, from 6th to 9th Jan 1888.

Thana District—Mr Vaman Dattatraya, Offg Sub-Registrar of Kalyan, from 14th to 18th Dec 1887.

Kolaba District—Mr Ramchandra Ramakant, Offg Sub-Registrar of Roha, from 16th to 22nd Jan 1888.

Ratnagiri District—Mr Gopal Ramahandra, Offg Sub-Registrar of Sangameshvar, from 15th to 18th Dec 1887.

Dharwar District—Mr Gurunath Krishna, Offg Sub-Registrar of Hangal, from 23rd Dec 1887 to 31st Jan 1888.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Sholapur Dist, in addition to his other duties as Dist Depy Collr, Sholapur.

The Govr in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collr of Sholapur to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C E Frost, C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Nasik, from the date on which Mr J Davidson, C S, proceeds on leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J DeC Atkins, CS, Under Secy to Govt, Revenue, Financial and General Depts, is allowed privilege leave for three months from 5th April 1888.

Assistant Surgn Framroz Shavaksha Davar, L M and S, is allowed two years' leave of absence.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn M A T Collie, M.B., to be Secy to the Surgn-Genl with the Govt of Bombay vice Surgn-Major D A Patterson, M.D., transferred to other duty.

Surgn W H Burke, M.B., to act as Civil Surgn, Ratnagiri, till further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &C.

Narayan Gajanan, Municipal Vaccinator, Vengurla Town, was granted leave without pay from 1st Jan to 29th Feb 1888, inclusive.

The following transfers are made, with effect from 1st March 1888:—

Rajaram Bhiwaji, Candidate Vaccinator, Poona Zilla, to be Municipal Vaccinator, Vengurla Town.

Narayan Gajanan, Municipal Vaccinator, Vengurla Town, to be Candidate Vaccinator, Poona Zilla.

Pranshankar Tribhowan is appointed sub *pro tem.* Candidate Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, with effect from 1st Feb 1888.

MR. P. S. V. FITZGERALD, Fourth Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattyawar, has been granted an extension of furlough for six months.

MR. H. BATTY has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh.

THE HON. J. R. NAYLOR, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, will proceed on nineteen months' furlough on the 18th May.

Six months' leave on private affairs has been allowed to Mr. F. H. Warden, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Broach.

COLONEL GRAHAM, R.A., has reached Padong and has taken over command of the Sikkim Expeditionary Force there.

MR. F. G. SELBY, B.A., has been appointed to act as principal of the Rajkumar College during the absence of Mr. Chester Macnaghten.

MR. C. P. WILTSHIRE has been appointed to act as Collector of Belgaum during the absence of Mr. J. F. Muir.

MR. J. DAVIDSON, First Assistant Collector, Nasik, has been allowed privilege leave for two months. Mr. C. E. Frost will act during his absence.

MR. J. DEC. ATKINS, C.S., Under-Secretary to Government, has been allowed three months' pr ilege leave.

CAPTAIN KENNEDY, Assistant Political Agent, Kattyawar, had been to Diu to confer with the Portuguese Governor about the district of Simbor, which forms part of the province of Diu, but which the Nawab of Junaghad claims to belong to his territory.

CAPTAIN MANSFIELD goes as Chief Commissariat and Transport Officer to the Sikkim Field Force, and Lieutenants Repton and Thompson go as his assistants.

MAJOR KEITH, R.A., with two guns of the Darjeeling Mountain Baterry, left Darjeeling for the front on Monday. The other two guns follow to-day.

INFORMATION from the Sikkim border goes to show that the Tibetans are now making some efforts to get levies together in the Chumbi Valley, but no very great number of men has been collected so far. It is impossible to say what is happening at Lhassa itself, or even at Gyantze, where what are called the regular troops are stationed, but news some weeks old now showed that no warlike preparations had been set on foot up to that time.

IN reply to the question as to whether municipal debenture bonds could be accepted as security for the delivery to merchants of salt under the credit system, the Madras Government has informed the local Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue that they see no objection to these bonds being so accepted, but that, in the absence of published quotations of price, or other means of ascertaining their current value, the Commissioner must exercise his discretion in fixing the proportion of nominal value up to which credit may be allowed.

THE Madras Government is of opinion that in the districts of Trichinopoly, Malabar, Ganjam and South Arcot, the number of dispensaries maintained by the respective district boards is unduly small in proportion to the population, being ·4 per 100,000 in Trichinopoly, ·5 per 100,000 in Malabar, and ·6 per 100,000 in Ganjam and South Arcot, and they have consequently called upon the presidents of these four district boards to report what action they propose to take in the matter.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 6th inst:—"Rain in parts of Sind, Poona, and Sholapur. Oil-seed blighted in one taluka of Hyderabad, and cotton damaged by clouds and blight in Broach. Standing crops fair in Nasik and Thana, middling in Kaira, and good in other districts. Cotton-picking in progress in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Wadhwan, and Baroda. Harvesting of late crops in progress in most districts of the Presidency proper and Sind. Preparations for cultivation of next season's crops continue in Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar, Satara, Bijapur, and Kathiawar. Probable outturn of late crops from 7 to 11 annas in Kaira, 8 to 12 annas in Baroda, 10 annas on an average in Belgaum, and of cotton and wheat in Upper Sind Frontier from 13 to 14 annas. Prospects of cotton in Broach unfavourable. Probable outturn of opium in Baroda 12 annas. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Dharwar.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	780
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	665xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	15 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	40,000	100 $125	all	17½ do.	645
National Bank of India	37,320	250		8 pct	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 4 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	Rs. 4	100
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	335
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	380
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	900
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	980
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 52	905xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	700
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	625
Cocria S. & W. Co., Ld	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	610
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	3		35
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1025
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 2	725
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	,350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	195
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	...	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	...	—
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	421	1,000	1,000	...	860
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	835
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	650
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	701	575	500	Rs. 37½	730 685
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	830
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	1350
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,364	500	500	Rs. 25	535
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	290
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	630
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		420
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	2	–	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,140
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	710
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	890
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	141
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500		1,000	Rs. 12	2,150
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	65	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	165
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,515
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,375
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		10
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	840
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	420
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 28	515
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,000	1,000	...	995
Prince of Wales S & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189		125	...	720
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1,045
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	955
Sasson S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	250
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		10	1,000	Rs. 55	1,215
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	280
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	4,000	500	500	..	500
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	435
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	–	680

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1000
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,050
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	2,000

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	880
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	200	Rs. 20	210
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	162½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	635
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	30	300	12	95
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	275
Fort Press Co.	100	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,775
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	2,120	400	400	Rs. 0	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	490
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press	800	500	100	Rs. 5	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	80	100	800	Rs. 0	440xd
Sind Press Co.	40	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	20	60
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	Rs	600

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p ct	185 135
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	158
Bapty Co., Ld.	575		185	Rs. 11	52
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.	107
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	530
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	185
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	86
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,775
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	60	375	Rs. 33½	600
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	1 5
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	--	520
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	10	Rs. 10	60
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	48,000	25	25		9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	600	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	357
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	200	100	100	12 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00	1,000	R 9	340
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	18,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,295
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	165

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—

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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HOP "I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of BITTERS
HOP your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken BITTERS.
HOP very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the BITTERS.
HOP kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse in- BITTERS.
HOP stead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only BITTERS.
HOP last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, BITTERS.
HOP and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of BITTERS.
HOP Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now BITTERS.
HOP two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she BITTERS.
HOP has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she BITTERS.
HOP did before she was taken ill. "You can make what use you BITTERS.
HOP like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, BITTERS.
HOP I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully. BITTERS.
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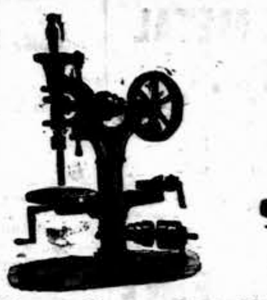

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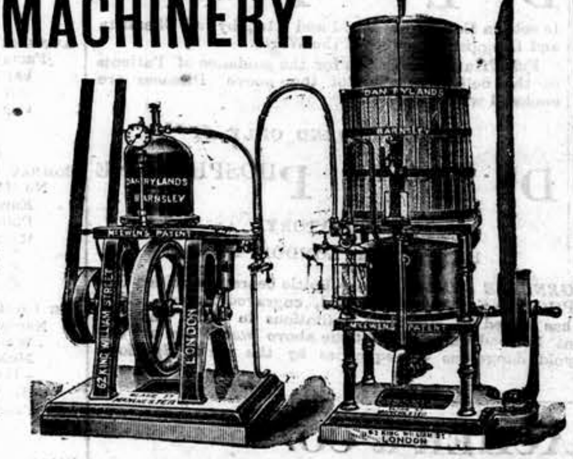

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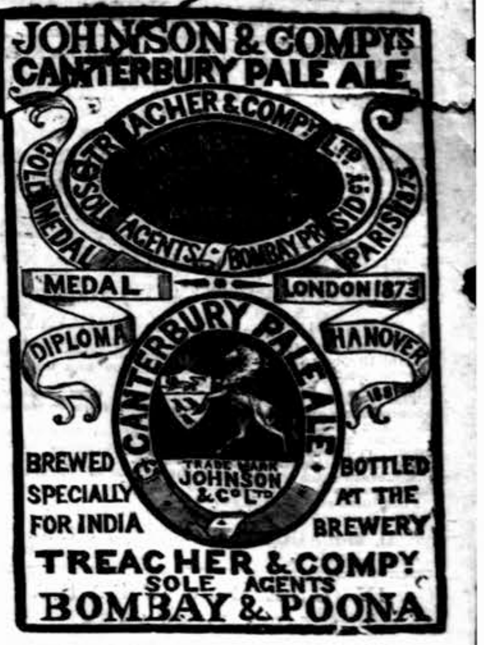

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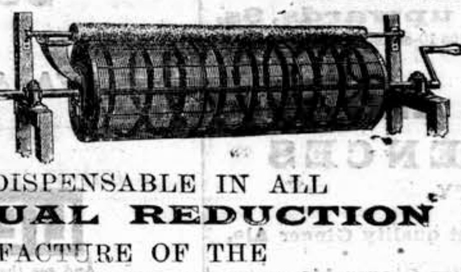

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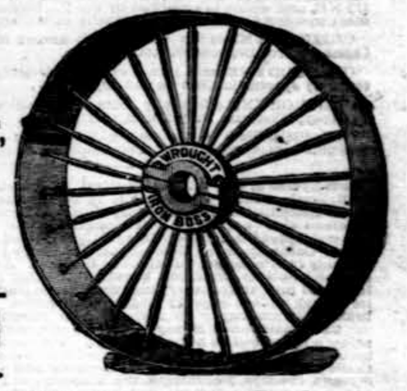

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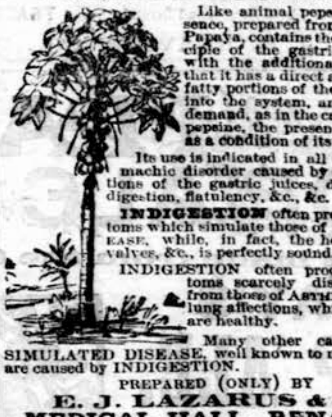

Like animal pepsine, this Essence, prepared from the Carica Papaya, contains the active principle of the gastric juice; but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action on the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsine, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity.

Its use is indicated in all cases of stomachic disorder caused by deficient actions of the gastric juices, dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, &c., &c.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE, while, in fact, the heart with its valves, &c., is perfectly sound.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.

Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.

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MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
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BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

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(Goudron Guyot)

Destroys all bad germs in impure water as it purifies the blood. Immediate relief is obtained in cases of

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are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents.

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